The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BRANCH BOMBAY

VOL. II NO. 111 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 11, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY;

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th May.	Persia ..	8000	....	
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	....	
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4905	9th May	17th May
Iyaba Maru	Shinohe	6189	20th ,,	30th ,,
Jusen Maru	Sano	3785	26th ,,	6th June
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	5th June	16th ,,
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	15th ,,	26th ,,
KamakuraMaru	Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th July

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL (authorised) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL (issued & subscribed) ... Rs. 19,36,700
CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 11,24,978
RESERVE FUND (In G. P. Notes) Rs. 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Adalia .....B	3475¶	10th May..	....
City of Lahore ....A & C	6875	....	29th April.
City of Birmingham A & C	7475‡	27th May..	25th May.
City of Calcutta... A & C	7610†	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6984	....	20th June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	24th June..	....
City of York .....A & C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.

‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.

§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	24th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7630	1st Aug..	9th Aug..	23rd Aug.
*City of York..	7811	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	5th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	14th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct ..	21st Oct.
†City of Paris..	9232	10th Oc ...	17th Oct..	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct..	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct...	....	21st Nov.‡
†City of Calcutta ..	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov..	29th Nov.
††Trafford Hall	5121	17th Nov.	25th Nov..	11th Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec..	....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
897 Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York. (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 397.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 11th May, 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
DUMRA, 1695, Thur. 14th May, a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 15th May *6 a.m., Direct †Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie. ‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 14th May calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANKURA" 3,159 tons, on Thursday, the 14th May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
*PUNDUA .....3305 Thursday 14th May.
†PENTAKOTA ..... 3418 ,, 28th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA .....3413 ,, 11th June.
†PURNEA .....3306 ,, 25th ,,
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

Bombay, 11th May, 1914.

FUND EXCEED.....£19,031
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,55

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

and for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or. T. H. MORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA..	6368	Capt. P. McLean	23rd May 1914
Massilia	6091	J. Thomson	9th, June 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	6091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	418	627
Bombay to Port Said	448	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42:

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 131.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

THE CHOICE OF A CAMERA

If you are contemplating the purchase of a camera with a good lens, let the camera be one that is built for the lens by the makers of the lens.

Messrs. **GOERZ** have been making photographic lenses for the past 28 years, and each camera made by them is built for the lens with which it is fitted.

The latest **GOERZ** product the "**DOGMAR**" lens is the acme of optical perfection.

Over seventy per cent. of the press photographers of the world use **GOERZ** cameras, men whose living depends upon securing successful photographs. It is essential that the cameras they use be light, unobtrusive, simple and of universal adaptability.

In point of value, excellence of workmanship and the wonderful performance of the lenses fitted, **GOERZ** cameras are unequalled by any at a similar price.

May we have the pleasure of sending you particulars of the latest models of **GOERZ TENAX CAMERAS.**

MARCKS & CO. LD. BOMBAY & POONA

AGENTS FOR C. P. GOERZ. O.A.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medow Street, Fort.

Branch 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs.3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332.

MOTOR CARS from POONA to PANCHGani and Mahableshwar: The firm who owns the largest and best fleet of large and small cars that are running there is THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Poona. 1989a

WHITEHALL WHITE EDGED CARBON—A Novelty—The finest typewriting Carbon on the market. Try it. To be had at BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, the leading Stationers and Paper Merchants in India, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street. 2314

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED:—A qualified SPINNING MASTER for a Ahmedabad mill. Apply with testimoials to Box No. 472, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2548

BLACKSMITHS WANTED, trained in Europe, accustomed to Locomotive work. Pay to fully qualified men up to Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250. Apply LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, East Indian Railway Company, Jamalpur. Sd. R. S. HIGHET, Agent, East Indian Railway, Calcutta, 30th April 1914. 1913

WANTED on Ist June a TENNIS and BADMINTON MARKER must be a good player with thorough knowledge of work in connection with both the games.

Salary according to qualifications Apply with copies of certificates to the

SECRETARY,

1804 Poona Gymkhana Club, Poona.

WANTED—A well experienced Settlement Officer to take charge of the Settlement operations of the State.—Apply with testimonials, which will not be returned, before the 1st June 1914 to—

THE CHIEF SECRETARY

to His Highness the Maharajah Sahib

1965 Bahadur of Nabha State.

WANTED an Indian Mechanical Draughtsman, no others need apply. Must have either Loco. or Carr. Drawing Office experience. Metre gauge man preferred.

Apply with copies of certificates and particulars of experience, to THE LOCO. CARR. & W. SUPDT., J. B. R., Jodhpur. 1800.

WANTED an Assistant Engineer, age between 25 and 35 years, with experience in Construction and Remodelling of Yards. Pay Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 p.m. according to qualifications.—Apply, forwarding copies of testimonials to—

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, CONSTRUCTION,

B. B. & C. I. Ry., Mahaluxmi.

1939

WANTED a thoroughly qualified Kindergarten Mistress for the Infant Department of the East Indian Railway Aided European Day School at Asansol. Salary Rs. 85 rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 105 per month, and free quarters with sletric lights and fans.—Applyimmediately, stating qualifications to THE HONORARY SECRETARY. 1801

WANTED—A Head Master for the Sailana High School, on Rs. 50 (Fifty) per mensem, A B.A. with Science, or a B. Sc. with experience of teaching will be preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to PT. AMBIKA PRASAD CHATURVEDI, M. A. Educational Officer Sailana, C. I. 1969

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR

International Correspondence Schools

Dept, A/E5.

31, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—DRAWING MASTER or MISTRESS. European School certificated. Apply to Box No. 466, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2516

WANTED—June 15th, JUNIOR LADY ASSISTANTS. European School certificated. Apply to Box No. 465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2516

WANTED A FURNISHED FLAT in the Fort, with three or four bed-rooms. Apply to Box No. 471, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2547.

FULLY TRAINED NURSE going home in May, willing to take charge of invalid or child in return for passage home. Apply "P. C.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1910

WANTED—A EUROPEAN MISTRESS to give young girls lessons in French. State terms qualifications and connections to Box No. 476, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2560

WANTED a Mathematics Professor. Must be an M. A. or M Sc., in Mathematics. Starting salary for an experienced man Rs. 150.—Address, PRINCIPAL, Reid Christian College, Lucknow. 2006

WANTED by an European gentleman large AIRY ROOM facing West, Electric Light & Fan, furnished or unfurnished, with board: House with stabling attached prefered. Apply to Box No. 475, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2556

WANTED:—Well educated young man as assistant in journalistic work in a daily newspaper office. Good prospects for an intelligent youth. Apply with full particulars of education, age etc., to Box No. 478, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2565

WANTED, temporarily, a Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Pay Rs. 65, with house rent Rs. 10 p.m.

Apply at once with testimonials, etc. to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 1963.

WANTED—FIVE MOTOR CARS to carry goods between Dhulia Railway Station and city on hire for two years lease for the present. Communicate with full particulars to MAHARASTRA Co., 45, Kandewadi, Girgaum. 2492

WANTED Governess, pure European, to take charge of two little girls, 11 and 5, and to instruct the elder. Must be of cheerful disposition. Ayah kept.—Apply with references, stating qualifications and salary required to MRS. FORDYCE, 4, Stayely, Road, Poona. 2006

MEDICAL MAN, L.R.C.P. and S., is open to ENGAGEMENT as a part or whole time ASSISTANT to a local or mofussil Doctor, or as a travelling companion to a LAYMAN, or to any other engagement. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 477, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2563

WANTED—For the Civil Hospital, Delhi a European English trained nurse. Pay Rs. 80-4-100, with messing allowance of Rs. 45 p.m. and free quarters. Further details on application. Applications to be sent to the Address of CIVIL SURGEON, Delhi, with testimonials. 1801

WANTED a farrier, clever and having experience in Regiments, specially of shoeing Polo ponies. Pay according to qualifications and experience.—Apply to PRIVATE SECRETARY to Lt. Nawabzadah Talemahmmedkhan Saheb of Palanpur. (North Gujarat). 1931

WANTED for Mhow Cantonment drainage scheme, a qualified Sub-Engineer, having some experience of drainage to prepare drawings and estimate.—Apply stating terms with testimonials, which will not be returned, to SECRETARY, Cantonment Committee, Mhow, C. I. 1932

WANTED a graduate, retired School Master, Mohammadan prefered of very good conduct, as private tutor to the son of Nawab Bahadur Sahab of Chhitari and Talibnagar, Board and lodging free.

Apply, stating nationality and salary wanted, to KOTHI CHANDANIA, Aligarh, U. P. 1937

THERE are vacancies for eight trained nurses in this hospital. Salary not less than Rs. 100 per mensem, with furnished quarters, lights and fans, but without rations. To a specially trained surgical or theatre nurse, Rs. 130 per mensem is offered.

Apply, with recent testimonials, to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Howrah. 2007

WANTED—For the Uganda Railway Press British East Africa, an Assistant Printer; Salary Rs. 120 per mensem.

Also Machinemen for Platen and Numbering Machines, and Cylinder Wharfdale Printing Machines, Monogram Printers, Bookbinders, Compositors and distributors Salaries, Rs. 40 to Rs. 55 per mensem, according to qualifications, and rations. For full particulars apply to the AGENTS IN INDIA, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 1935

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—7½ Couple English Foxhounds, regularly hunted, in fine condition, at the end of March.—Apply to PRIVATE SECY. to His Highness Nawab of Jaora, C. I. 1967

FOR SALE—TANGEYS'S COMPOUND ENGINE, both 9" high pressure cylinders and 18" stroke and one complete oil mill, for particulars write to MOHSIN and Co., 182, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 2554.

FOR SALE.—3½ Rudge Motor Cycle, 1913 Model, Free Engine, not ridden 1500 miles, in perfect order, with lamp, horn and accessories. Price Rs. 750. No offers.—Apply LT. JERRARD, Dorset Regt., Poona. 1968

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ALPHONSOES, Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-8 & Rs. 6-0 per dozen.

PAIRIES, Rs. 2-0; Rs. 3-0 & Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

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FOR SALE—in Allahabad the Capital of the United Provinces Central for Delhi and all chief towns a desirable property four acres in extent with large dwelling, renting, and business premises. Suitable for a Raja, Indian gentleman or trade purposes. For particulars address to Box No. 463, "Bombay Chronicle." 2410.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Composite twin screw launch "RAMESHWARAM."

HULL 90ft. by 18ft. by 7ft. 6in has large cabin and steam windlass.

BOILER 10ft. by 9ft. 6in. 2 furnaces 80 lbs. pressure.

ENGINES compound surface condensing, cylinders 11in. (2) by 19in. stroke 16 in.

This launch now lies off Mazagon, and is open to inspection, on application to

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4 SLUBBING " 84 do.
4 MULES 780 do.
4 DRAWING FRAMES of 3 heads and 7 delivery.
30 FLAT CARDS 38in. WIDE.

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c/o Post Master,

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TO LET (WHOLE or in PARTS.) 2 COMMODIOUS upper storied BUNGALOWS, near Grant Road Station; open all sides; large compound,3300 sq. yds. suitable for large establishments, Hospitals, Boarding House, Charitable Institution, Printing Press, Factory, Godowns etc. Rent Rs. 375. Brokers or Agents need not apply to Box. No. 443, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2449

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for supply of medicines for 1914-15, and will be received by the undersigned up to 11th May 1914.

Tender Forms, giving approximate quantities required and conditions of contract, can be obtained on application to the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2, two only.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed—"Tenders for Medicines."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAS. A. KELLIE,

Agent and Chief Engineer,

Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway.

Izatnagar, 24th April, 1914. 1971

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI, 1882.

&

In the matter of the Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. (in liquidation.)

J. SANDERS SLATER .....Official Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 20th day of May 1914 an application will be made to His Lordship the sitting Judge in Chambers in the above matter on behalf of the Official Liquidator of the above Company for permission to destroy or otherwise dispose of in such manner and on such day thereafter as His Lordship will be pleased to direct papers and books relating to the working of the above Company's Mill and kept at the Mill premises prior to the date of its being taken into liquidation.

All persons desirous of opposing the passing of such order are hereby cited to be present on the said 20th day of May 1914, when the intended application will be made.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,

Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 9th May, 1914. 2564

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MUCCADUMS' ASSOCIATION.

INTENDING subscribers are REQUESTED to pay their first year's subscription (from 1st May, 1914) Rs. 250 to Messrs. The Indian Cotton Co., Ld., before 1st June, 1914, as members joining after that date will have to pay an additional Entrance fee to be fixed hereafter.

RAMPERTAP BRIJMOHANDAS & Co.,

2504 Hon. Secy.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Bombay, Karachi, Poona and Belgaum on MONDAY, THE 25TH MAY, 1914, for twelve appointments as probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 in the case of boys and between 16 and 20 of girls and must have passed the VII standard of a European School and the VI of an English teaching School. They will be examined in Dictation only, at the local Telegraph Office. Applications accompanied by Birth, School and Nationality certificates IN ORIGINAL must be made to the Postmaster General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay so as to reach him on or before the 18th May 1914. No applications will be considered unless accompanied with the Certificates mentioned above IN ORIGINAL. Candidates should state where they wish to be examined. Probationers will receive in allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem while under training extending over a period of twelve months, and if successful in the final Examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.

C. BABINGTON,

Deputy Postmaster-General,

Telegraph Traffic Branch,

Bombay.

Dated Bombay, 7th May, 1914. 2561

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.		H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	8.30
21.25 Arr:	Agra (change at Bayana) Dep.	7.50
20.37 "	Muttra " "	8.45
23.20 "	Delhi "	6. 0
5.48 "	Bhatinda "	23.43
7.21 "	Ferozepore Cantt: "	22. 9
8.56 "	Lahore Cant: West "	20.32
11.17 "	Wazirabad "	17.50
13.30 "	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad) "	15.51
12.40 "	Jhelum "	16.13
15.50 "	Rawalpindi "	13.32
19.10 "	Nowshera "	9.47
20.13 "	Peshawar Cantt: "	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.		H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr: 8.30
23.50 "	Delhi	" 4.35
1 .23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep: 2.11
3 .27 "	Saharanpur	" 23. 5

Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,

General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP AND LEAD SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP IN INGOTS, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE ACTING AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May, 1914, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Courtact, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—THE AGENT does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,

General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,

Parel, 30th April, 1914. 262

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 139 BALES OF COTTON.

TOMORROW TUESDAY, the 12th May, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, opposite the Fort Press, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.

139 bales of cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th May, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS-DAY MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, behind the Fort Press, Colaba, at Varadhwan Jetty's Jaitha, No. 48, 49 and 60, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

About 20 to 25 Bales of Cotton slightly burnt belonging to Mr. Joowarmal Moolchund.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th May, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA (Ltd.)

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FOR

STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS

BY

P. L. PARUCK, B.A., L.L.M.

Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

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"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in the form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

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It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short, it supplies everything that a man should have.

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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
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Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 0	0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 0	0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 0	0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12	0 per 8 Imp galns.

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ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 10.

Rainfall has been nearly general in North West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Punjab, United Provinces and North east India, while many falls are also reported from the coasts of the Bay. The chief amounts are:—Coxs Bazar and Mymensingh three inches; Akyab and Mussooree two; Bogra, Darbhanga, Lucknow, Chakrata, Murree and Masulipatam one and half, Ambala, Drosh, Khushab and Calinagapatam one; Meerut and Delhi three quarters; and Benares and Cawnpore half.

Conditions remain unsettled over North west India and the disturbance in the Bay is apparently increasing in intensity.

Temperature is now more or less below normal over the whole country and deficiency in more than ten degrees in the Punjab, United Provinces and surrounding hills.

Forecast:—A decrease of rainfall in Northern India.

SIMLA, May 9.

The unsettled conditions affecting the north-west India resulted in a considerable increase of rainfall in Kashmir, western Himalayas and submontane districts. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east of the Central Provinces and Malabar, fairly general in Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, east and north Punjab, local in lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Kashmir and North-West Frontier Province. A few scattered falls also occurred elsewhere. The chief amounts were:—Rangoon one inch; Darjeeling, Chaibassa and Lucknow and Burdwan one and half; Akyab one and half; Cherrapunji one; Bogra and Dinajpur two; Gorakhpur and Bareilly one; Bahraich two; Simla one; Lahore and Sialkot a half Chakrata three-quarters; Pendra a half; Trivandrum and Negapatam one.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 9th May 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the north and east Punjab; Lahore has had 0.59", Ambala 0.30". Delhi 0.31". Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the north and the east Punjab. Day temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall; night temperature is also below normal at Ambala and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Agra has had 0.29" and Allahabad 0.13". Skies are heavily clouded at Agra and Allahabad and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in Cutch and Central India West. Day temperature is in defect in Cutch, Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the southern half of the division; Amraoti has had 0.14", Chanda 1.11" and Raipur 0.17". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is lower than usual, the deficiency during the day ranging from 5° to 20° F.

The Konkan.—Karwar records 0.17" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmadnagar records 0.15" of rain. Skies are clear or very lightly clouded in the northern half of the division and moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect over the whole division; night temperature is also below normal in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall, due mostly to thunder or dust-storms, has been nearly general in Malabar, fairly general in the north and the east Punjab and the southern half of the Central Provinces, and local in the United Provinces, the north Bombay Deccan, and the south Konkan. The heat depression in north-west India continues to be well-marked and has been giving slight to moderate seas between Bombay and Karachi. The disturbed conditions reported in the south of the Bay of Bengal have determined fairly heavy rain at Negapatam and are causing rough seas at Colombo and slight seas at Negapatam. Seas are slight also at Calicut and Cochin.

Local dust or thunderstorms are likely in the north and east Punjab, Rajputana, the United and the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, and some thunderstorms in the southern half of the Deccan. Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 9th of May 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hour.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	83.4	75.8	61	..	11.55	..
Do. (8th)	95.4	76.0	51	..	4.54	0.61
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	0.47
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	96.7	87.3	31	..	2.41	—1.29
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.3	80.7	47	..	1.88	0.74
Rawalpindi	96.7	66.3	82	..	15.77	5.37
Lahore	95.7	70.2	61	0.59	5.08	1.23
Sirsa	105.8	74.7	61	..	2.99	0.07
Ambala	97.7	67.1	74	0.30	3.96	—2.03
Delhi	98.6	69.4	81	0.31	1.87	—1.39
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	105.1	71.4	82	0.29	1.17	—0.74
Mainpuri	99.5	70.5	81	..	2.91	—0.38
Jhansi	100.8	73.6	57	0.05	1.82	—0.15
Cawnpore	97.6	69.7	81	0.04	2.12	—0.12
Allahabad	100.2	72.5	81	0.13	2.72	0.41
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	114.1	76.8	43	..	2.45	1.12
Karachi	99.2	81.0	85	..	2.11	0.51
Ajmer	101.8	82.2	45	..	2.73	1.15
Jalpore	107.2	80.1	48	..	1.08	—0.60
Kotah	105.6	83.0	53	..	1.62	0.28
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.1	77.2	84	..	1.04	0.46
Dwarka	88.4	81.0	79	..	0.40	—0.29
Veraval	85.2	81.5	80	..	0.11	—0.38
Rajkot	102.1	77.4	75	..	0.17	—0.38
Bhavnagar Para	98.6	80.4	64	..	0.04	—0.66
Surat	92.9	81.2	65	..	0.04	—0.35
Ahmedabad	98.8	77.9	60	..	0.95	0.51
Dessa	102.9	78.4	61	..	0.19	—0.45
Neemuch	98.7	77.4	60	..	0.68	—0.24
Indore	96.1	74.2	65	..	1.65	0.61
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	97.3	77.1	55	..	8.02	5.09
Saugor	94.0	70.5	68	0.08	2.83	0.17
Hoshangabad	99.1	76.4	45	..	2.52	0.56
Khandwa	96.0	73.5	57	..	1.26	—0.09
Akola	93.0	74.6	57	..	2.10	—0.11
Amraoti	90.5	72.1	63	0.14	2.99	0.68
Nagpur	93.6	74.8	61	..	5.53	2.37
Chanda	92.5	73.0	78	1.11	6.50	2.98
Raipur	87.9	71.6	68	0.17	5.21	2.23
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.4	82.0	70	..	0.15	—0.50
Ratnagiri	90.9	81.9	70	..	0.05	—0.79
Mormugao	92.0	80.1	70	..	0.38	—1.77
Karwar	90.7	78.4	80	0.17	0.20	—2.30
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.4	71.7	57	..	1.40	0.29
Ahmednagar	96.8	70.5	58	0.15	0.69	—1.10
Poona	97.2	71.5	62	..	0.21	—1.61
Sholapur	101.0	77.8	55	..	0.28	—2.05
Bijapur	98.4	74.2	60	..	0.44	—1.93
Belgaum	88.1	67.5	73	..	2.89	—1.44
Aurangabad	91.4	69.8	73	..	2.08	0.30
Nizamabad (Indur)	98.7	72.4	46	..	0.91	—1.99
Hyderabad	92.1	77.1	55	..	1.97	—1.40
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.1	71.9	86	0.31	2.49	—2.88
Calicut	91.6	77.5	79	0.11	5.23	—7.09
Cochin	88.9	73.5	74	0.13	9.82	—8.63
Colombo	86.2	74.5	96	0.55	42.06	1.35
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.1	78.2	84	0.01	1.35	—6.30
Bellary	101.8	77.8	56	..	1.40	—2.36
Cuddapha	102.3	78.6	50	..	5.34	—0.14
Madras	96.0	83.4	70	..	30.79	9.65
Bangalore	90.4	69.8	67	..	5.84	—0.74
Coimbatore	95.9	74.1	76	..	4.59	—3.28
Trichinopoly	100.3	82.5	69	..	2.03	0.11
Negapatam	93.3	75.1	66	1.20	54.79	24.26

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 9th May 1914 was 30.008 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 8th May 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..Inches.	29.760
Temperature of Air	..degrees	86.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	78.8
Dew Point	..	76.0
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.712
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	..	3.2
Maximum temperature of Air	..degrees	91.4
Minimum do do	..	81.9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW SSW, WSW.
Movement of Wind do	..	miles 151

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY,

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	May	h m	ft. in	May	h m	ft. in
S	9	m 11 3	29 6	9	m 4 16	14 3
		10 54 a	27 11		4 53 a	17 10
SUN	10	m 11 51	30 1	10	m 4 59	13 7
		11 39 a	27 10		5 41 a	17 10
M	11	0 38 a	30 2	11	m 5 42	13 5
					6 29 a	18 1
TU	12	m 0 24	27 6	12	m 6 25	13 9
		1 24 a	29 10		7 19 a	18 6
W	13	m 1 9	26 10	13	m 7 8	14 7
		2 10 a	29 2		8 13 a	19 1
TH	14	m 1 55	25 11	14	m 7 52	15 10
		2 57 a	28 2		9 13 a	19 7
F	15	m 2 46	25 0	15	m 8 40	17 3
		3 4 7 a	27 2		10 28 a	19 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 9 (Saturday)	Sunrise 6h. 8m.	Sunset 7h. 3m.	
,, 10 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 7m.	,, 7h. 3m.	
,, 11 (Monday)	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 4 m.	
,, 12 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 4 m.	
,, 13 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 4 m.	
,, 14 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 5 m.	
,, 15 (Friday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 5m.	

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 25th, 4h 51·9m p.m.; First Quarter, May 3rd 11h. 59·0m. a.m., Full Moon, 10th, 3h. 0·8m. a. m.; Last Quarter, 17th 3h a. m. 2·4.

MARRIED WOMEN WORKERS.

MRS. SWANWICK ON "A PESTEROUS DOCTRINE."

A vehement protest against "the most pestiferous doctrine that working women should be celibate" was made by Mrs. Swanwick in her address at the Woman's Kingdom Exhibition in London on April 17, says the "Manchester Guardian."

It was bad, she said, for the workers and the work that married women should be for-bidden to earn wages or salary. Parents were already unwilling to make sacrifices in order to fit their daughters for some professional career, and if marriage were to be necessarily the end of that career they would be still less willing, while the girls themselves were not likey to take their work seriously if they knew they must drop it on marrying. The association of mature married women workers with unmarried women was of great value. If married women left their work it meant leaving just when their wages should be getting high, and that a number of raw recruits were always drifting in and wages remaining low. It was a monstrous thing to say that a wife must surrender her pecuniary independence, or that, however skilful in her own line, she must drop her special work and substitute domestic or housewifely duties.

Reviewing rapidly the disabilities suffered by the married mother under the English law, and commenting on the argument that one parent must have supreme authority so that dissension might be avoided, Mrs. Swanwick said she firmly believed that in course of time it would be found necessary to set up matrimonial courts to deal with martimonial cases of all kinds. It was to be hoped that in that case women assessors or judges would sit, possessed of equal power with the men, and then certainly attention would be focused on the welfare of the children, and the ghastly mistakes of the present system would be avoided. It was the children who should be considered in laws concerning parenthood, but in English law the father alone was considered. The ideal law would consider the motherhood of the woman and provide her, if necessary, with sufficient maintenance to keep her children and with sufficient liberty to care for them.

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.

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Electrical Engineers & Contractors.

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.,

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 9th.

S.S. Umzumbi	Robertson	Natal
S.S. Elysia	Mc. Lean	Liverpool April 17
S.S. Saint Michael	Mc. Curdy	Buareh April 29
S.S. Bahadur	Peet	Calcutta Mar 29
S.S. Bankura	Whytehead	Buareh April 26
S.S. Linga	Cutbush	Karachi May 7

DEPARTURES.

May 9th.

S.S. Barbarigo	Gallo	Calcutta
S.S. Okenfels	Ashwegen	do.
S.S. Markgraf	Schade	Durban etc.
S.S. Salsette	Vine	Aden
S.S. Rehmani	Cusack	Aden & Massoowa
S.S. Quito	Anderson	Cochin & Calcutta
S.S. Colaba	Rose	Karachi
S.S. Karachi Maru	Christiansen	Kobe etc.
S.S. Crostafels	Schmidt	Calcutta etc.
H.M.S. Dartmouth	Arcy	Colombo
H.M.S. Swiftsure	Nugent	do.
10th.		
S.S. Cleopatra	Nardo	Trieste etc.
S.S. Coniston Water	Simpson	New York etc.
S.S. Colonial	Whidborne	Havre & Dunkirk

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Bankura	for Persian Gulf
,,	Umzumbi	for Hull etc.
,,	St. Michael	for Calcutta etc.

S. S. Delta:—The P. & O. Coy's steamer Delta with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Tuesday the 12th inst.

S. S. Arcadia:—The P. & O. Coy's steamer Arcadia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 8th inst.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 8th inst.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Seigon Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 7th and is due here on the 11th inst.

S. S. Jinsen Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Jinson Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 7th inst.

S. S. Inaba Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Inaba Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 8th inst.

S. S. Umzumbi:—The steamer Umzumbi, 3,388 tons, Captain H. S. Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Natal, with explosives and 12 passengers.

S. S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 3,998 tons, Captain P. Mc Lean arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, which port she had left on April 17, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Saint Michael:—The steamer Saint Michael, 2,418 tons, Captain J. Mc Curdy, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, which port she had left on April 29, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S. S. Bahadur::—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Bahadur, 2,936 tons, Captain T. M. Peet, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, which port she had left on March 28, with a general cargo, explosives and 2 passengers.

S. S. Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Bankura, 1,905 tons, Captain T. B H. Whytehead, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, which port she had left on April 26, with a general cargo and 32 passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 941 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on May 7, with mail, a general cargo and passengers

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rehmani:—The B. & P. S. N. Coy's steamer Rehmani, 1,872 tons, Captain F. J. Cusack, sailed on Saturday for Aden, and Massoowa, with a general cargo and 24 passengers.

S. S. Quito:—The steamer Quito, 2,152 tons, Captain D. J. S. Anderson, sailed on Saturday for Cochin and Calcutta, with same botton cargo.

S. S. Colaba:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Colaba, 3,899 tons, Captain J. W. Rose, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with ballast.

S. S. Kawachi Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Kawachi Maru, 1,384 tons, Captain A. Christiansen, sailed on Saturday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Crostafels:—The Hansa Line steamer Crostafels, 3,080 tons, Captain F. Schmidt,, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta etc., with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Cleopatra:—The A. L. S. N. Coy's steamer Cleopatra, 2,129 tons, Captain M. De Nardo, sailed yesterday for Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Coniston Water:—The steamer Conistom Water, 2,362 tons, Captain N. J. Simpson, sailed yesterday for New York etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Colonial:—The steamer Colonial, 3,174 tons, Captain C. L. Whidborne, sailed yesterday for Havre and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

P. DOCK.

Saturday May 9th, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
C.&R.	City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co.
D. & E.	Chakrata	Macfavdan	M. M. & Co
G.	Manin	Fennary	V. S. N. Co
O.	Tauyabi	Kass A. M.	Ewat & Co
Solfels		Schmidt	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Orangmoor	Moffet	D. N. & Son
2	Elysia	Maclean	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Colonial	Whidborne	K. N. & Co
4	Highland Monarch	Scott	J. M. & Co
5	Clan Macdoyall	Price	J. F. & Co
7	Warturn	Koull	W. & A. G. & Co
8	Havraise	Saluas	J. M. & Co
9	Consula	Premuda	W. & A. G. & Co
10&11	E.F. Ferdinand	Dava	A. L. S. N. Co
12&13	Kalimba	Webb M.	J. F. & Co
14.	Cape Finisterre	Wilson	J. F. & Co
15	Java Maru	Fuchizami	O. S. K.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. & Co
4	Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
5	Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
6	Gutenfels	Fischbeck	W. & A. G. & Co
7	Quilca	Foss	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

Homayun	Courtena		T. M. & Co

H. W. A. D.

Bahrein	Ternel	Arab Steamer	
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. & Co	
Smoset	Health	S. O. & Co	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Kœfod	T. Jeewandas & Co	
Bahadur	Peet	T. M. & Co	
Bankura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co	
Clan Macneil	Gunn	J. M. & Co	
Clan Matheson	Gunn	J. M. & Co	
Clan Chatton	Pill	J. F. & Co	
Den of Ewnle	White	K. N. & Co	
Etonian	Davies	T. M. & Co	
Glendhu	Reid	T. M. & Co	
Itonus	Carey	M. M. & Co	
Kola	King	M. M. & Co	
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co	
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co	
Inverness	Venus	A. Y. & Co	
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co	
Keelung	Machenzil	K. N. & Co	
Logician	Yeates	K. N. & Co	
Onda	Pittam	M. M. & Co	
Penhallow	Home	Hill Son & Thomas	
Pundua	Handcock	M. M. & Co	
Queen Amelie	Mckay	W. & A. G. & Co	
Reichenfels	Kisbeth	W. & A. G. & Co	
Silverdale	Mc. Leod	T. M. & Co	
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co	
Saint Michel	Mc. Curdy	M. M. Shoostri	
Umzumbi	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co	

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Lt., London.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

High Class FRUIT SYRUPS

prepared by

The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., Calcutta

Rose	Lemon	Lime Juice Cordial
Orange	Banana	and
Strawberry	Raspberry	Cream Vanilla

Finest Summer Beverages.

Delicious and Cooling Drinks	Invaluable for making Cream and water Ices

Specially prepared for Athletes, Cricketers, Hockey and Football Players and Strongly recommended to Clubs and Messes.

As. 12 per Quart bottle.

Obtainable from all dealers.

Agents:— **NATIONAL AGENCY,**

Mohammadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

The Most Charming Perfume

OTTO-DILBAHAR. (Regd.)

Sweet, Delicate, Lasting, Exquisite, Made from the pure extracts of selected natural flowers, without mixture of alcohol or spirit. Just a few drops on your handkerchief or coat sleeves, give the smell of a real flower garden around you. No matter however powerful the scents others may be using, this Otto Dilbahar perfume comes up above them all and attracts notice in spite of them. Write for a phial today.

Price (small bottle) As. 8. Large (½ oz. bottle) Rs. 2.

V. P. P. annas 4 extra. Medium size bottle As. 12.

Perfumed cards Price one anna each.

Sole Agents:

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Coy.,

No. 155, Jooma Masjid Road, BOMBAY.

HARNESS

MADE OF SELECTED ENGLISH OAK BARK TANNED LEATHER

HAND SEWN THROUGHOUT.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH UNDER

EUROPEAN EXPERT SUPERVISION.

PERFECTLY FITTED AND SMARTLY TURNED OUT.

Silver-plated pair Horse Harness from	Rs. 350
Brass mounted ,, ,, ,,	,, 250
Silver-plated single ,, ,, ,,	,, 160
Brass Mounted ,, ,, ,,	,, 135

The above prices include best quality NEVER RUST METAL BITS, and are NET CASH, Patent leather Pad Cloths with fancy patent leather binding, crests, etc., extra.

WE STOCK THE FOLLOWING STANDARD PREPARATIONS.

"EQUINOINT." Infallible for Spavins, Swollen Joints, Ring-bones, etc. ... ... Rs. 10-8

"BICKMORE'S GALL CURE." A perfect remedy for Girth Galls, Sore Shoulders etc. ... ... Re. 1-8

"PROPERT'S HARNESS COMPOSITION." Unsurpassed for preserving harness ... Re. 1-8

PROPERT'S SADDLE SOAP. An ideal dressing for Brown Saddlery ... ... As. 12

DAY and HEWITT'S never failing "KOSSOLIAN BLOOD SALTS" for horses out of condition ... ...per tin Rs. 4-8

DUNNETT & Co.,

HARNESS SPECIALISTS, BOMBAY.

UNRIVALLED VALUE IN INDIA

CROCODILE GRAINED-SELECTED SOLID LEATHER

SQUARE HAND BAGS.

Dark Tan or Black

Lock in Handle

SOUND QUALITY.

High-class Nickel Plated Rivetted Fittings.

Sizes	16"	18"	20"
Prices	Rs. 16	Rs. 18	Rs. 20

From

SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co.,

At The MYSO CHROME DEPOT—BADRI MAHAL

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 8th.

Consols 2½ % .. .. 74⅛—¼
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25.16plus 1
Rentes 3 % .. .. 87plus ¼
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.48unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot 27 1.16plus 1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 27 1.16plus 1.16
Closing Tone of silver:—Firm Buyers.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. 63½unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate .. .. ⅛13.16unchgd.
Discount. Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) .. 88—¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st 2 13.16plus 3.16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.3 1.16unchgd
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3½unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 3½plus ⅛
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77.9⅞
Interest day to day loans .. 1½unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans .. 1¼unchgd.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Gold Bar to Bombay	200,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	10,000
Silver to Calcutta	50,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 17,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 2,000
„ „ to Continent 5,000
Futures at New York July .. ..12.29—1
Futures at New York Oct. .. ..11.66—4
Advanced early on Favorable cables and declined later owing to Favorable weather Reports
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.00unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. 13¼unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans July .. ..12.70—4
Futures at New Orleans Oct. .. ..11.69—5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8½unchgd.
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.87½plus ½
Silver Commercial Bars .. ..58⅞plus ⅛ Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 79,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 37,000
„ „ to France and Continent 57,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports 636,000
„ „ at Interior Ports .. 394,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 8th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 10,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 1,000
„ Imports 4,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Good business done-steady.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady
Tone of Manchester Market business poor Buyers and Sellers indifferent.
Mid. Americans 7.32plus 5
Egyptian F.G.F. . .. .. 9.10unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) July 12.32plus 2
Oct. 11.68—2
New York Official noon call July 12.29—1
Oct. 11.66—4
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. July 12.72—2
Oct. 11.72—2

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.

M.J. 6.94plus 3
J.J. .....6.81 „ 3
J.A. .....6.79 „ 3
A.S. .....6.63 „ 2
S.O. .....6.42 „ f
O.N. .....6.32 „ 1
N.D. .....6.26 „ 2
D.J. .....6.24 „ 2
J.F. .....6.24 „ 2
F.M. .....6.24 „ 1

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" steady and firm.
Tone "Cloths" firm but quieter.

Weft American 54's	11½
Weft Egyptian 80's	17
Tone "Yarns" Market steady.	
Weft Egyptian 32's	12
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10½
„ 32's B.	10⅝
„ 36's W.T.C.	10⅞
„ 36's B.	10⅞
„ 42's	11½
„ American 60's	14½
„ Egyptian 60's	16⅜
„ „ 80's	20⅜
Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading	7.7
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8.1
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2.8½
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2⅝
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif.	2.10½
40's Bannermills Twist	11½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11 5.16
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool ..	5 9.16
Buyers or Sellers	nominal
Months.	May-June.
Water Twist American 30's	10½
„ „ „ 40's	11½
Mule „ „ 40's	11½
„ „ „ 50's	12½
„ „ „ 60's	14½
„ „ Egyptian 40's	16
„ „ „ 50's	16½
„ „ „ 60's	17½

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, May 8th.

Bales.

Total Actual Export 13,000
„ Forwarded 86,000
„ Imports 41,000
„ Stock 102,000
Stock of Cotton in London:—5880.
Coconada Fair Red cif. London ..4 9.16
Coconada Ginned cif. London.. .. 4⅜
Western good cif. London 4½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London May 8th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London done 37½plus ½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London Buyers firm 37½plus ½
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. sellers May; firmer 33½plus ½
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. no sellers.
New South Wales April-May; sellers 37plus ½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Dunkirk sellers unchanged New Terms 54½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship May June; Antwerp sellers quiet but steady New Terms 50½plus ½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Dunkirk sellers quiet but steady unchanged 51
Linseed Calcutta New Terms London May-June; Buyers, quiet unchanged 47.9
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June; Hamburg sellers quiet but steady 44¼—½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton). May-June; Hull done quiet £5.18.6—6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £62½—⅜
Copper Braziers £77½—¼
Yellow Metal unchanged 6½
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F.O.B. Antwerp unchanged £4-7-6
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged £11-0-0
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C. I. F. India £4-18-9—1s 6d

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value 11
Arrivals:—Rotenfels.

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers June-August; quiet unchanged 12.8½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; nothing whatever doing unchanged 12
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May 9.3½—½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Dec.-Oct. 9.7—½
Quiet slightly easier.
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-August; quiet unchanged 13.3½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta May; value unchanged 11.2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay May; value steady unchanged 11.1½
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11.9½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value still nothing doing unchanged 11.11

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June; Buyers quiet unchanged 2.11

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, May 9th.

Consols 2½ % .. .. .. 74 11.16—1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25.16 ungd.
Rentes 3% .. .. 86¾—¼
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.49 plus 1
Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. 27 1.16 ungd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 27 1.8 plus 1.16
Closing Tone of silver:—Indian bazars buying.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. 63 3.4 ungd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate) .. .. .. ½13.16 ungd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 88 unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. ..2 13.16unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.3 1.8 plus 1.16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3½unchanged
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 3½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77.9½
Interest day to day loans .. .. 1⅝ ungd.
„ 7 day market loans .. ..1⅞ plus ⅛

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 11,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. ——
„ „ to Continent .. 9,000
Futures at New York July .. ..12.20—9
Futures at New York Oct. .. ..11.61—5
Declined owing to favourable weather reports and to commission house liquidation.
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.00unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13¼unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans July .. 12.65—5
Futures at New Orleans Oct. .. 11.66—3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8¾unchgd.
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.87⅞ ungd.
Silver Commercial Bars. .. 58⅞ ungd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 9th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. 7,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 15,000
„ Sales of East Indian .. ——
„ Imports 9,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Moderate business steady
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Barley steady.
Tone of Manchester Market ——
Mid. Americans 7.⅛plus 2
Egyptian F.G.F. . .. .. 9.10 ungd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
M.J.	6.95pl.1
J.J.	6.81ugd
J.A.	6.78—1
A.S.	6.63ugd
S.O.	6.42 „
O.N.	6.32 „
N.D.	6.26 „
D.J.	6.24 „
J.F.	6.24 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, May 9th.

Bale

Total in Sight 13,890,000
Egyptian Visible Supply 334,000
East Indian Visible Supply 386,000
American Visible Supply .. 3,088,000
Other Visible Supply 177,000
Total Sales 58,000
East Indian Sales 600
Total Speculation 3,000
Total Export 3,000
East Indian Stock .. .. .. ——
„ „ Stock 3,2000
„ „ Forwarded 1,000
„ „ Actual Export .. .. ——
„ „ Imports 5,000
„ „ Speculation .. .. ——
American Afloat.. 120,000
East Indian Afloat 26,000
Total Afloat 186,000
In No. 1528 read total stock:— ..1,102,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, May, 9th.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London sellers 38plus½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; Hull done 37½plus½
Tone:—Firm
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. sellers May-June; firm 34plus½
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal May-June; firm 34½
South Australian April-May; sellers 37½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk sellers unchanged 54½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers 50½ pl. ¼
Tone of Rapeseed—firm
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship unchanged May-June; Dunkirk value firm 51
Calcutta Linseed May-June London, sellers firm 48plus3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June; Hamburg sellers firm 45plus ½
Bombay Cottonseed May-June; Hull value firm £5-18-6

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers June-August. quiet unchanged 12.8½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; unchanged 12
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May unchanged 9.3½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec. unchanged 9.7
Quiet-little change in values
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. &F. India sellers May-August; inactive ungd. 13.3½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta May; nominal unchanged 11.2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay May; nominal Dull unchanged 11.1½
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value 10.6½—½
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value 10.8½—½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value 11.9—½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value Market remains idle 11.10½—½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June; sellers Quiet 2.11 pl.½

BOMBAY MARKET.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Bombay, 9th May 1914.

179 bars silver	3,75,000	London	Yokohama.
58 „ „	1,12,500	„	Mercantile.
420 „ „	8,62,500	„	Eastern.
37 „ „	75,000	„	International
18 „ „	38,260	„	David Sassoon
650 „ „	13,80,000	„	Chartered.
35 „ „	75,000	„	Russo-Asiatic
1 box sovs.	1,12,500	Aden	National.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet, but steady with only a small business passing.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1	3 31-32
D. D. mail	1	4
T. T. forward, to 12 June	1	3 31-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 1-16
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 3-16
„ „ forward, July	1	4 3-16
„ 6 m-s ready ..	1	4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready ..		170
Marks „ „ ...		138½
60 days Hongkong		143½
„ „ Shanghai ...		194
„ „ Japan		149½ to 150

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1/16 higher both for ready and formed at 27 1/16. The local market opened steadier at 78-7 for the first settlement and has remained unchanged with a moderate business doing.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold 24	1		3
Australian bar gold 24	0		3
Sovereigns 15	0		0
Silver (cum duty) ready 78	8		0
1st Settlement.....78	7		0
2nd Settlement.....78	11		0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 7th May 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway.....30		33,943
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....41		49,680

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood slightly weak today asd a few transactions were reported in the vicinity of Rs. 95-9-6 for the 29th May delivery.

Ready paper was placed at Rs. 96 (small and clean pieces).

SHARES.

There was very little doing in the Cotton Mill Share Market to-day as business in the Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares engrossed the chief attention of brokers.

Davids stood unchanged at Rs. 490 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 457½.

Madhavji were quoted at Rs. 1040 and Standards at Rs. 1,042/8.

Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 745.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 226, declined to Rs. 226, declined to Rs. 224, but finally closed at Rs. 227 (sellers).

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood firm at Rs. 905.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 78½ and Deferred at Rs. 143.

Central Provinces Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 131-8.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co:—(Liverpool) "Narrow, but steady market; some local and Continental long liquidation. Some calling of cotton by spinners. Better Manchester reports." (New York): "Market quiet and steady, but without any feature."

Gruning:—"Advanced owing to strength of Manchester market. Our opinion is that chances in favour of a gradual advance."

The same small up and down movements in the American markets continue, and the closing rates were a few points down. There is nothing of importance to report.

The tone of the local market opening was quiet and prices were quoted about one rupee lower all round. There has been some enquiry for fine Bengal May and also for fine Broach May, but otherwise there is very little business passing for forward delivery and prices close almost unchanged. Bazaar rates are given below.

For ready cotton there is a very moderate demand which holders are willingly meeting at current rates.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals . ..		.. ..	208	..	Jan. 1915
M. G. Gengals		.. 100	..	..	May
M.G. Scind-Punjab ..		.. 186	..	..	„
M.G. Khandeish ..		.. 194	184	..	„
M.G. Hinguaghat Wardha		.. 239	..	..	„
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee		.. 236	..	..	„
M.G. Yeotmahl.. ..		.. 226	..	..	„
M.G. Dhamangaum Poolgaum		.. 219	..	..	„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Stable"		.. 203	..	..	„
Do.		.. 230	..	..	Jan. 1915
M.G. Amraoti ..		.. 209	..	..	May
M.G. Broach		.. 267	..	..	„
Do.		.. ..	..	278	March 1915
M.G. Muttia		.. 190	178	..	May
Saw-ginned Dharwar ..		.. ..	..	245	„
M.G. Westerns		.. ..	..	241	„
H.G. Westerns.. ..		.. ..	..	236	„
M.G. Compta		.. ..	..	260	„
M.G. Miragi		.. ..	..	270	„

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	9,000
Future delivery prices:—	

Months.	To-day's price.
M.J. 6.96	plus 2
J.J. 6.82	„ 1
J.A. 6.80	„ 1
A.S. 6.64	„ 1
S.O. 6.43	„ 1
O N. 6.33	„ 1
N.D. 6.27	„ 1
D J. 6.25	„ 1
J.F. 6.25	„ 1

MANCHESTER.

Grey Shirtings 41-42-in. 38 yards, 16 by 15 8 8½
„ „ 44-in. 38-38½ „ 9 lbs. 9 1½
White Shirtings 40-41-in. 40 yards, 18 square 9 10
„ Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21 6 6½

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	15	6	R T
White Pessi 75 %	5	14	6	„
White Delhi, May	5	15	9	„

Linseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	8	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	3	0	R T

Rapeseed:—The Market is firm.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	8	3	0	B.T
Yellow Cawnpore	9	8	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May	9	11	0	R T.

Teelseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.	
85 % Bold White.....55	0		0	
Black Kutsi 57	8		0	
Yellow Hinganghat 46	0		0	

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold 47	8		0	
Small 46	0		0	

Mowrassed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.	
Ready	6	8	0	B.T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is firm.

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready 10	4	0	B. T.	
May 10	14	0	R. T.	

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p
Madras ready 34	0		0
Guzerat ready 33	12		0
April May 7	0		0 R T

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar 23	8		0
Guzerat 23	0		0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending on Saturday at 6 p m:—

Cotton	13,534 Bales.
Wheat	10.199 Cwts.
Linseed	14,357 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	4,450 „
Gingellyseed.....	734 „
Poppyseed.....	1,462 „
Groundnuts.....	3,309 „
Castorseed	7,181 „
Rice	12,181 „
Myrabollams	6,574 „
Cottonseed	16,855 „
Mowrassed	Nil. „
Gram	2,305 „
Jowar.....	4,556 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	Nil, „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The Calcutta share market today was very active in the coal section to almost the entire exclusion of others. The transsections included:—

Coal:—Bhalgora, 26½; Bhuskajuri, 18½; Borradhumo, 9; Ghusick and Muslia, 16; Gopalichuck-Hurriladih, 95½ Baraboni, 12½; and 12¼; Borrakur, 17½; Gharriah Colliery, 11; Jomuni, 5 3/8; Lakurka, 19¼; Muchridih, 7½; Ranegunge, 21½; Sendra, 14½; South Govindpur, 9; Seetarampore, 11; Teetulmuri, 9¼.

Tea:—Amluckie, (pref.) 160.

Railways:—Burdwan-Katwa, 2, (prem); Howrah-Seakhala, 186; (p. c.). Calcutta Real Property, 104.

INTERNATIONAL TOYS.

There is nothing at the Chidlren's Welfare Exhibition this year qrite as fascinating as Mrs. E. Nesbit's wonderfully-contrived Magic City, but the collection of dolls and other toys has, developed into something very fine, beginning with an almost prehistoric backgammon board and ending with Lady Margaret Sackville's Goblin Wood, full of strange scarlet-fruited flat green trees, around whose trunks weird creatures crawl, while hobgoblin children swing from the branches, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." The International Peace Society has a painstaking display of what it calls peace toys to exhibit the ordinary aspects of civil life and show that these can be as interesting as toy soldiers. The idea is good but one feels that it would have been better if the babies had not been taller than the policemen and the carts bigger than the cows. The African toys include some splendid wooden giraffes, a Cairo beauty without a face, since Mahomedan law forbids anything that looks like an image, straw dolls from Swahililand, and a flat-faced Ashanti baby which probably set the fashion for civilisation's glad-eye monstrosities. There are beautiful Burmese, Chinese, and Japanese toys, and a small but well-arranged Russian exhibit—one notes by the way that toys are generally more highly coloured than they used to be,—and a whole bay is given up to the Finish exhibit, where the work of the newly-instructed peasant women, among whom toy doll-dressing has become a flourishing industry, is seen to great advantage. It seems that these dolls are the cause of some uneasiness to Russian officials, and that the whole exhibit is under constant observation, though the only active thing the dolls are doing is to dance around an elaborate maypole.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid. §	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	do.	14%	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	54XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,670
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1,690
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	62
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	do.	NB	4½
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	Nl.	17½
Central Co-operative Bank. Rs. 25	..	As 7	26
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12%	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25 ..	..	4½%	20
Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30 } .. New Issue Rs 15 } ..	..	10%	30 nom
	June	10%	15, nom
Punjab National Bank ..	June	11%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. }	..		3
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P }	..	NB	25
EXCHANGE BANKS ..			
Chartered Bank	..	16%	£62
Mercantile Bank .. .. { £ 12½ A .. £12½ B ..	..	8%	$22-1-2
	..	8%	£21-1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	34%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4 ..	March	6%	82½
National Bank of India £12½	Sept.-Mar.	14%	615

Press Companies.

Akbar	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurraches ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	190
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	230
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	90
Harvey and Sahapathy ..	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	55
Indian Cotton	Jan.	10	132½
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd. ..	..	7%	6¾ 760
Kamgaum	Sept.	NB	190
Mahmudpura Co ..	..	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	NB	25
Mercantile	do.	NB.	18
Mazmar Manufg. ..	Aug.	12½	220
New East India ..	Sep.	40	700
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov	50	845
New Berar	Jan.	40	525
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	685
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ltd. ..	Sept.	30	635
Vardwan G.P.	..	12	133

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	840XD
Alliance	Ap.l-Oct.	Nil	70 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing ..	..	..	125
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	617½XD
Bombay United	Apl.-Nov.	20	470XD
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	227½
Central India	A.pl.-Nov.	50	1830
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	680
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep.	55	1420
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	50	560
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	110XD
Currimbhoy	do.	10	211½XD
David	May-Nov.	20	490XD
Edward Sassoon	April	10	170
Emperor Edward	Apl -Sep.	25	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	457½XD
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,875
Finlay Mills	Do.	10	300
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	525
Hindustan	November	60	500
Howard and Bullough ..	May	25	300
Hyderabad	do.	50	1250
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	Apl.-Sep	5	100XD
Indian Manufacturing ..	April	25	340
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	May-Dec.	6	150
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	160
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5	95XD
Jewraj Baloo	May.	20	400
Jubilee Mills.	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610.. ..	June-Dec.	25	700
Kimtao	May-Nov.	45	1,360XD
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	745XD
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,075XD
Madhowji Dharamsi	Apl.-Sept.	60	1,040
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,900
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,775
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	50	2,370
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	8	212½
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	35	990XD
Phoenix	Apl.-Sep.	8	162½XD
Presidency	April	25	220
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	685
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	420
Sholapore	Apl. Sep.	150	5,050
Simplex	New	New	225
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov.	40	1055XD
Sun	..	Nil	115
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	180 Nom
Swan	Apl.-Sep.	10	257½XD
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	85	1,435XD
Tata Mills O. Rs. 50 ..	New	New	7½Premium
„ „ 5½ P. Rs. 50 ..	New	New	Par.
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	40	1,215
Vishnu Cotton O. 7 % P	..	Nil	360
	..	Nil	630
Western India	Nov.	60	425
Mysore Spinning	April	15	24

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly .	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	133
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly. .	Feb.-July	6½	677½
Amritsar Patty Rly ..	Mar-Aug.	9%	151
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan.-July	4%	131
Dhond Baramati Rs. 100 ..	do.	4%	123
Gujarat Rlys. Rs. 100 ..	Apl.-Oct.	4%	108
Mandra Bhom Rly Rs. 25 .	Jan.-July	4%	30
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25	Jan. July	4%	25
Sind Light Rlys.	June-Dec.	8%	161
Tapti Valley Railway Co...	Apl.-Aug.	6%	567½
Upper Sind Light Rly. ..	do.	4%	127

Miscellaneous Companies.

Alcock Ashdown Co., ..	Oct.-May	6	115XD
All India U. I. Co., Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	August	R.	6½
Bamankus	..	..	8
Backbay Bath	..	..	25
Badham Pile	July.	7	93
Baroda Tram Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil.	23
Bo. Burma T. Corpt.Rs

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECE-GOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

This week again, there has been hardly any improvement to report in the general demand on our side. What is suprising is the fact, that whilst a few large holders of staple styles are fortunate in experiencing a satisfactory demand, most of the dealers continue having unfavourable times. Unequal diffusion of trade seems to be the general complaint, and the huge trade, in spite of heavy stocks, is due to this unfortunate factor. During the week some large lines are again reported to have been booked, in spite of well-maintained prices, the purchases being mainly for long established marks, monopolised by a few lucky dealers. If Bombay has defied the risk of the huge unsold stock, optimists having not hesitated to buy and sell, if Calcutta is reported to have completed its huge purchases for the "Doorga Poojas", under these conditions we believe, we could safely expect for a few weeks more, bullish prices. It is feasible, however, Manchester will not be slow to entrap the Indian buyer to rush in again regardless of their holdings, the tempting bait being a sudden big drop in prices. This 'drop and rise' game has indeed paid well. It might be a very pessimistic view, but one cannot give a plain denial to the expectations that the present lull and safety harbour a latent storm that at any time might spread disaster, the result of excess and want of caution.

Greys have again moved well, standards being well sold and bought. This week not only the biggest houses have rushed in for the trade, but even sundry Native Houses, have been making favourable offers. Goods in 45 inches and 48 inches, 18 by 15 counts average at 10s. 4d. and 10s. 9d. respectively shipment June and July, have been offered and we hear some business has resulted. Again the sale reported on 25th April of 500 bales of Bristol make shirtings in 38 inches 16 by 12 counts at 7s. 2d. per price H. D. including duty, has now been confirmed by Home advises, the quantity purchased being only 130 bales. In *white goods* a European House have again offered a stock-lot of about 15 cases in 39 inches by 20 yds, fine Swiss finish mulls at 4. 11½ ex duty, but the best price offered has been 4s. 3d. ex-duty, and this is due to the heavy stock of a well known European House, which is being sold at very cutting prices, notwithstanding the firmness of the Manchester market. Unfortunately the low bazaar price of this quality paralyses the selling price of all fine Lancashire and Glasgow mulls. Stock in these with importing houses prove unsaleable, unless at heavy losses. It is reported that in Jacconets, a European House tried to place a decent quantity of their two well known marks in 40 inches by 20 yds at 4. 7 and 4. 9 ex-duty for shipment August and September, but it is said that an advance of 4d. a price has been quoted, and the business has been dropped for the present. *Prints and dyed goods* have moved indifferently. Retail inquiry has been more helping this week. Occasional lots in prints are no doubt on cables, which in dyed goods, the bigger styles appear quiet. Dyed dorias in 48,52 and 56 inches by 12 yds, have resulted in business at different prices. Dyed books have also moved, business having resulted in 40 inches by 20 yds at 3s. 2d. whilst lines in 44,48 and 50 inches 12 by yds, being on cables. *Dhooties* have found some small inquiry. Manchester prices show a decided firmness, and offers in well known marks at 2 to 4 per cent higher prices than last placements have not resulted in business. *Fancies* are very quiet. Retail demand is visible. Manchester prices do not show a rise in sympathy with high cotton and enhanced prices of other styles. Still little business is being reported.

YARNS.

Prices on our side have experienced a fall in certain counts, 2-30s. and 2-40s. grey having experienced a drop of 1 4d. a lb., in spite of the fact that Manchester quotations are higher. A decent lot in 30's water has resulted in business, through a well known European House, full price having been paid. In mercerised yarns, in bundles the losses are heavy, and fresh business nil. It is said that 2 80 merc. grey warp is being quoted at 6. 2, and attempts to place large lines at lower prices have not been successful.

LABOURERS' RIGHT TO COMBINE.

M.P. ON THE RICH MAN'S HORSES AND DOGS.

Labourers from many parts of Northamptonshire attended a big demonstration at Thorpe on April 19th and passed a resolution of protest against the lock-out on Lord Lilford's estate of men who refuse to desert their trade union.

A pledge was given on behalf of Northamptonshire trade unionism of financial support until the dispute is settled.

Mr. C. A. McCurdy, M.P., said that even at this late hour they hoped that Lord Lilford would take such steps as would restore the good feeling which had hitherto always existed between him and everyone in the country irrespective of politics. "If I were a Privy Councillor or a Unionist," said Mr. McCurdy, "I should tell you to arm yourselves." (A Voice: "It may come to that.") We do not ask Lord Lilford that the agricultural labourer of to-day should be as well housed as the horses or dogs or birds of the rich man. We are not so greedy as that. We do not ask that they should be as well paid as the powdered flunkeys who perform the Empire-making task of touching their hats and opening doors for the rich man. We are not so arrogant as that. But we do ask that the labourer should have freedom and independence of action which is his by right of statute."

Mr. Lees Smith, M.P., said that Lord Lilford was known throughout Northamptonshire as a sportsman, but it was not enough to behave like a sportsman only in the amusements of life.

CALCUTTA NEW MARKET FIRE.

STORY OF A MUCH INDEBTED STALL HOLDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The Special Committee of the Calcutta Corporation appointed to enquire into the New Market fire have been examining many witnesses and their report will be presented at the next meeting of the Corporation.

Among the witnesses was Musurddin, one of the stall holders, who was closely examined with regard to his financial affairs. The evidence revealed the fact that some eighteen months ago a fire broke out in the market having its origin at his shop. To the committee he stated that his creditors had been pressing him and he had promised to meet them on a certain day. On the preceding morning the fire broke out.

It was found from the evidence that on the previous night he had four men sleeping in his shop who left for their homes immediately after the fire. As far as could be ascertained the recent fire also had its origin in the vicinity of Musurruddin's shop. He gave the committee a full statement as to his indebtedness.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 9.

Mr. W. H. C. Minns resigns the Civil Service.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Bhimsena Rau has been posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Madras. Mr. J. B. Deane, Assistant Accountant-General, Burma, is granted six months' leave, Mr. Sadasiva Rau officiates. Mr. H. M. C. Trotter is posted as Chief Examiner of Accounts E. B. S. Railway.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Atulananda Das becomes Assistant Instructor in the Forest College, Dehra Dun.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The bringing or importation into British India of any copy of a leaflet in Urdu called "'Faringi-ka-fareb" is prohibited.

Mr. C. D. Inglis of Messrs. Octavius Steel and Co., is appointed member of the Indian Tea Cess Committee Bill, Mr. Normal McLeod resigned.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Revd. G. J. Ghree, Presidency Senior Chaplain, Bengal, retires from service, Revd. W. Thomson is appointed to succeed.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. A. H. L. Mount R. E. Executive Engineer is placed on special duty in the office of the Board. Mr. G. E. Lillie, Deputy Agent E. B. S. Railway, retires from service.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the resurvey for a line on two feet six inch gauge from Larkhana on N. W. Railway to Shahdagur, a distance of 32 miles to be carried out by Messrs. Forbes Campbell and Co.

KARACHI HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

PROPOSED SHIP BASIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 9.

It is proposed to provide a ship basin in the Karachi harbour to the South of the present boat basin.

The plan shows a basin of about 37 acres with 28 feet of water giving four berths for ships about 450 feet in length and space for two additional berths. The total estimated cost is 45 lakhs of rupees. It is calculated that the reclamation would afford space for the storage of 200,000 tons of coal and for unloading and immediate dispatch of all coal for the North Western Railway. It is thought that the timber trade could also be accommodated at this basin and it is pointed out that at present the huge rafts of timber which constantly block the passenger boat basin are a nuisance. The Port Trust have decided to ask the railway authorities whether the proposed berths could be worked for export and import cargo with the same facility as the existing berths. The Board recognise the desirableness of providing coal berths as suggested but they object to undertaking the project while they have the reclamation work of the west wharfage scheme on their hands, unless such coal berths can also be freely utilised for general cargoes.

A ROMANCE CUT SHORT.

LOVERS SEPARATED AFTER VOYAGE TO LONDON.

A little romance was revealed at the sitting of the Alien Immigration Board on April 18.

A penniless young German woman, whose landing was challenged, claimed to be the sweetheart of an acrobat, one of a well-known troupe which has just come to London, and said she was going to get a place as a housemaid until her lover could marry her.

Asked if she knew that her sweetheart was a married man with a family she first indignantly denied it and then anxiously inquired of the interpreter if it were true.

An official said that when the man was taxed with having a family he refused to answer the question.

The Board refused to allow the girl to land.

It was stated that the ship on which the girl and other aliens travelled was certified as having only 20 immigrants, and therefore was not subject to inspection. Further, the two sweethearts had travelled as "British subjects." But wireless messages betrayed them, and ended in the boat being boarded by the authorities.

SHOLAPUR FAMINE.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir.—The three districts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur are the regions of the Deccan, liable to frequent visitations of scarcity, owing to their peculiar situation, poor rain-fall and want of big irrigation schemes. Last year Ahmednagar was in the grips of a regular famine of fodder and water; this year it is the unfortune turn of the Sholapur District to fall into a similar predicament. Owing to an almost complete failure of the last monsoon in 6 Talukas out of 7 in the Sholapur District, the crops have failed and it was observed early in November that people and cattle were migrating away in large numbers to the neighbouring districts of the Nizam's dominions and Berar, and that large numbers of cattle were being sold off at very low prices.

The total quantity of rain fall at Sholapur was only 13 inches and in some villages of the Taluka it was even less; this rain-fall on many days consisted of a few cents only. Out of the 152 villages in the Sholapur Taluka, the outturn of crops in 24 villages was 50 to 75 per cent. in 23 villages, it was from 37½ to 50 per cent. in 10 villages, it was from 25 to 37 per cent. and in the remaining villages it was less than 25 per cent. and due to this many villagers have been obliged to go with their cattle to the Nizam's dominions.

The average rain-fall at Madha is 26 inches; this year the total amount of rain-fall was 12½ inches. In August and September there was very little rain (14 and 81 cents respectively) and the result was the total failure of crops. In october, however, there were 5 inches of rain in about 4 days; the duration of rain-fall was for about half an hour on each days; these heavy rains in a short time, did more damage than good; not only did rain water pass off and lands not retain any moisture; but several surfaces of lands were washed away. Many people from this Taluka have gone to Khandesh.

In the Karmala Taluka, there were hopeful signs in the beginning of the monsoon but rains subsequently failed. People had gone with their cattle to the Ahmednagar district where the crops were good. The total quantity of rain-fall in this taluka, this year, was only 9 inches 77 cents.

At Pandharpur, the total rain fall was 9 inches 75 cents. There were almost no crops in the Taluka. Only about 47 per cent. of land was sown; the remaining remained fallow for want of rain; out of the sown area, about 17 per cent. was under irrigation. People from this Taluka have gone out to the Berars.

In order to discuss the situation, a meeting was held at Ripon Hall, Sholapur, on Tuesday the 18th November, 1913, under the Presidency of A. W. G. Chukerbutty, Esqr., I.C.S., Collector and District Magistrate, Sholapur. He explained in brief the then situation, and mentioned the necessity for establishing grass depots, at 5 different places in the district to prevent people from migrating with their cattle in large numbers to the adjoining districts, i.e., the Berars and H. H. the Nizam's dominions, where the conditions of crops were favourable and the wages of labour satisfactory. At the close of the meeting, an influential District Committee was formed with the Collector as the President and Seth Narottamdas Morarji Goculdas and the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur. Ganesh Krishna Sathe, as Vice Presidents and 30 other members for collecting subscriptions, organising Taluka Committees and managing cattle kitchens and so forth.

Since the above meeting was held in November last, the situation has become worse and many more people with their cattle have migrated; large numbers of the dumb-animals have been sold to the butchers in the last extremity—surely a pathetic ending to a life of incessant toil. There is a scarcity of drinking water in many places; even canals cannot supply water for irrigation purposes; and large numbers of old and infirm people in many small villages are in a very sad plight indeed.

In response to our appeal for funds, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has kindly contributed Rs. 500/-, Messrs. Morarji Goculdas & Co., according to their usual liberality have given Rs. 2,001/- and Seth Walchand Ramchand Gandhi has given Rs. 1,001. We have been able to collect about Rs. 10,000/- up to now and the various Taluka Committees about Rs. 5,000 between them. The gratitude of the dumb animals and the inarticulate poor of Sholapur District, are due to all the gentlemen and gentlewomen who have so generously contributed towards the funds.

The Committee have opened a cattle kitchen in Sholapur since December last, where at present, about 550 cattle, (as would be of use for agricultural purposes) belonging to the poor in the neighbourhood, are being fed; so long people have tried to keep their cattle with themselves; their resources have now exhausted, and there will now be a rush of cattle to the Camp; these will be returned to the owners without any charge, when the monsoon begins. Two of the Secretaries, have visited some of the affected Talukas; and Taluka Committees have been organised for the purpose of opening cattle kitchens in other affected areas and doing all sort of relief work as need be. Besides this, it will be necessary to afford relief to many aged and infirm people in small villages, in the way of clothing and in some cases, of food as well.

The Government have opened fodder depots at Sholapur, Kurduwadi, Jeur, Mohol and Pandharpur, and have also been pleased to grant concession rates for bringing fodder from outstations to the affected areas. The Government have also helped the local Committee by allowing the use of the "Butramma" Forest which is nearly 1,100 acres, for the cattle to roam about, and by giving free sufficient water from the Ekruck Tank canal to grow green fodder on about 2,000 acres of land situated close to the canal within 11 miles from the tank of which unfortunately only about 150 acres are available. The Government have also opened kitchens for poor and helpless people at various places.

The Secretaries are hence appealing to the philanthropic public for help. They calculate that about Rs. 50,000 will be required to meet all the demands of relief and may they not hope that the wealthy religious and philanthropic citizens of the Bombay City and Presidency, will with their usual generosity and patriotic feelings set one more example of organised work during this widespread distress and deserve the gratitude of the suffering and speechless animals that are the very backbone of our Agriculture, by responding to this appeal fo subscriptions.

HIRACHAND NEMCHAND,
GOVIND NARAYAN KAKADE,
NATVARLAL G. MUJUMDAR,
LACHMINARAYAN BHAVANIRAM,
Honorary Secretaries.

AN ANNOYANCE AT DADAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me, through your paper, to call the atention of the staff of police, stationed at Dadar, to a grievance which the people there are groaning under at the present moment. It is common knowledge that there was little safety either of person or property, a short time ago, owing to the existence of a band of badmasnes who were creating much havoc and bullying the people there. Thefts and burglaries were then the order of the day. But, happily, a lull is noticeable in that state of affairs and I may almost say that Dadar is free from their mischievous pranks at present. Now, another menace has cropped up—far less severe than the one was survived—and another set of rogues have come on the scene. At midnight, when everybody is fast asleep, these fellows begin their diversion of yelling, or howling if I may say so, a bit of "merry-making" induced, most probably, by the bubbling "bottles" inside. Many are the devices which they employ in accomplishing their one object of disturbing the people. One day they may be seen to cluster round a prearranged spot by 11 or 12 p.m.; after which they organise themselves into a dance-party and dance to their hearts' content, singing the most obscene songs, until the small hours of the morning. Sometimes, these orgies take the shape of *Bhajans*, which by themselves, I am not prepared to say, are objectionable, but when continued without any break throughout the night and in the most stentorian voice, are certainly objectionable. But who cares whether objectionable or otherwise?—Yours etc.

A DADAR RESIDENT.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The protest raised by I. N. M. against the mismanagement of our civic affairs is non too soon. Ahmedabad with its temperature rising to a maximum of 116 deg. or over 118 deg, is proverbial for its heat. Add to this the clouds of dust, always rising from the surface of our ill-formed and ill-watered roads, precluding all possibilities of our seeing even a few yards in front of us and there you may imagine the comforts of the citizens in their evening walks. But this does not end our tale of woes. With scorching heat and blinding clouds of dust, we are absolutely denied what little comfort we could find from a plentiful supply of water. I am an inhabitant of Khadia and I can swear say that in my locality water never rises even to the first floor between the hours of 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. and the flow on the ground floor also during these hours is so meagre as to be almost negligible.

Since the publication of I. N. M's letter the Chief Officer has issued a press-note containing a co-called statement of facts for the information of the public. This statement revels two things:—(1) That though the supply of water has been appreciably short for the last three years or more, our civic fathers only worke from their slumbers at the end of the year 1913 and; (2) That through a conflict of opinion between the Executive and the Sanitary authorities the public has suffered and must suffer a further shortage of water supply.

Sir, when our Municipality was suspended the Government press-note promised to set, through the committee of management, an example in the management of civic affairs. I challenge anybody in Ahmedabad to say that the management of our civic affairs has been, since the suspension of the municipality, exemplary and such as to justify the high hopes the Government held out to the citizens of Ahmedabad when their cherished rights of Local Self-Government was being trampled upon. Can even our Chief Officer with his hand on his heart publicly affirm that our civic affairs are managed in such a way as to teach a lesson in municipal management. I challenge him to make such a statement if he will.—Yours etc.

A CITIZEN OF AHMEDABAD.

MUNICIPAL SUB-INSPECTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—May I be allowed to bring to your notice that the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality is doing a great injustice to its Sub-Inspectors by superseding their natural rights in filling up vacancies, by giving higher posts to considers, without looking to the capacity of work. The Sub-Inspectors have to move in and out of the various infected districts endangering their lives. But when the time comes to better their prospects the officers concerned do not incline to distribute the promotion according to seniority, when there are some men, of all grades who have put in services for more than four years and working without any encouragement. I am surprised to see the appeal of Sir Fazulbhoy, the President of the Bombay Corporation, in your paper of the 6th instant, for the special fund to give a bonus to the officers and men of the Fire Brigade, who perform their duties when required and who otherwise have no work at all. No doubt Sir Fazulbhoy has taken a lively interest in this matter, but I beg his leave to ask him whether he has ever taken any notice of the poor Sub-Inspectors working in the Health Department, which is the prime Branch of the Bombay Municipality. Does he or do any of the city fathers ever question the officer concerned as to why the Sub-Inspectors,—once employed,— have been superseded by outsiders when they are working satisfactorily?—Yours, etc.,

G. LOPEZ.

May, 7th.

A GERMAN MAYOR.

OFFICIAL CAREER BASED ON FORGERIES.

SINGULAR CASE.

The greatest sensation has been caused here by the arrest at dinner, on the night of April 20, in a fashionable hotel in the centre of the city, of the Deputy-Mayor of Koslin, an important provincial town on the Baltic coast, and the discovery that the man had for several years past been using a false name and passing as one of the leading Prussian officials, whilst really he was a man who had formerly been convicted of a serious embezzlement of public funds, says the Berlin correspondent of "The Standard":—

In 1911 a man presenting papers in the name of Edward Alexander, doctor of laws, was appointed to a responsible post in the municipal offices at Weissenfels, when it had been shown that he had recently passed with distinction the necessary examination imposed by the Prussian Department of the Interior. The man succeeded admirably, and rapidly gained promotion. After 18 months he was removed to a far more important post on the Polish frontier in the town of Bromberg in November, 1912. Before leaving he was presented with a special "gratification" of £50.

A MODEL OFFICIAL.

He continued to distinguish himself at Bromberg. He entered the Municipal Council, married the only daughter of one of the most prominent state officials, and was always accepted as the very pattern of a superior civil servant. Nobody was surprised, therefore, when it was announced that he had been chosen from among 700 other applicants for the post of Deputy-Mayor of Koslin. The warm recommendation of the Mayor of Bromberg, his recognised wealth, and the position of his wife made such an honour appear very natural, whilst his capacity for work and the originality of his methods were already widely known throughout officialdom in North-Eastern Germany.

He entered his new employment last autumn, and had been continuously respected and admired until a fortnight ago, when a local public prosecutor appeared to slight him, asking him in the presence of a few acquaintances whether he had any knowledge of the case of a defalcating municipal treasury official named Thormann, formerly stationed at Niederbarnim, near Berlin. He replied drily that he knew nothing connected with the affair, whereat his friends were somewhat surprised at the apparent want of tact of the official lawyer in coupling this estimable functionary with such a discredited criminal personality.

The case of Thormann was fairly well-known among the same official circles. He was a brilliant young Civil servant who was discovered in 1910 to be guilty of numerous irregularities in regard to municipal accounts. It was said that he had been the victim of unlucky speculations in land. At all events, he was sentenced to 400 days' imprisonment and fined £200 as the result of a conviction on a number of complicated charges. The man served part of his sentence, and then obtained temporary release. Some little surprise was caused when he failed to reappear according to his undertaking. Consequently a warrant for his arrest was issued, and a photograph with full particulars of his personality was posted on the walls of every single police station throughout the empire.

THORMANN AND ALEXANDER.

The police apparently were entirely without a notion of his whereabouts until a detective was summoned yesterday and asked to arrest Herr Alexander and inquire whether he was not identical with Thormann. The examination of Alexander in the light of a heap of papers relating to Thormann was conducted this morning, and convinced the police that here was the man they wanted, whilst this afternoon Thormann and Alexander, it was admitted, were really one and the same person.

The discovery of the double career of this thirty-two-year-old official was due to a complaint of extortion made by the father of a girl who was formerly Thormann's betrothed. The man had advanced Thormann £100 towards the cost of the wedding, and now asked that the money should be returned. Thormann-Alexander made a counter-claim, and said that he would prosecute the man's daughter for theft if the claim were persisted in. This was too much for the father, who acquainted the prosecutor of Koslin. The latter at first refused to harbour the least suspicion, and it was only after the greatest persistency that the man persuaded him to make inquiries as to Alexander's past. It was soon shown that Alexander was without some of the regulation papers. This, however, was not considered extraordinary until it was found that he had given a wrong date for his examinations. The prosecutor then discovered to his amazement that this examination had been passed by only one man named Alexander, who certainly was not the Koslin official, but a solicitor from Berlin.

Suspicion then crowded on suspicion, until finally Alexander was invited to come to Berlin on some spurious errand, and the police were invited to watch him. His arrest followed as reported.

The case throws a strange light on the real value of those very important papers which the police demand from harmless citizens on every conceivable occasion. There has been dozens of cases lately showing, as this case does, how infinitely easy it is to obtain possession of forged papers which are capable of convincing the police and the public alike. It may be noted that mayors and deputy-mayors in Prussia are salaried officials and not elected. They are chosen by the municipalities from among trained officials.

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IS IT LAISSEZ FAIRE ?

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In reference to the attitude of the employers to technically trained Indians, I shall be obliged if you will again spare me a prominent place in your columns to discuss the question from a variety of points of view.

Reference has been made by Mr. Prasad in his letter to you of May 1 about the Indian Guild, which he says has failed in its object as far as our Appointments Board Scheme is concerned. Let me say again—with wearisome iteration—that the Appointments Board of the Guild does not profess to be a Service Securing Agency. Agencies of that type seem to flourish in this country only if their object is the importation of Goan cooks. Ours is a much more modest aim in view, viz: the promotion of facilities, whereby the technically trained Indian and the employer of labour in India can come to understand each others' needs. Now such an object will succeed, only when technically trained Indians will keep in touch with the Secretary of the Appointments Board and try to formulate precisely their common demands and devise means as to how to approach the Indian capitalists and convince them of the desirability of employing them in preference to English mill-operatives, who draw a paltry 35s. a week in Lancashire, but blossom out into Burra Sabs the moment they get placed here.

My point is that the agitation in an English journal against the alleged callousness of the Indian capitalists is wholly without avail. Let us consider what sort of persons these capitalists are. If we except the English employer of labour in India and the Parsi mill-owner, the rest of the capitalist class seems to be made up wholly of Gujrati gentlemen of various castes. One could say with justification, that these are mostly vernacularly-literate, and that they happen to possess mills and various industrial concerns, not because they chose their line, but because in the early sixties, their grandfathers perhaps thought that the production of yarn was a very sound business. These persons are absolutely in the hands of their managers, a set of men totally different from the capitalists in training and knowledge of the world.

May I ask my friends then what point there is in ventilating in the English newspapers grievances, which will not reach the ears of a large class of these capitalists? The more intelligent section of them are always on the lookout for foreign trained skilled labour at the cheapest possible price, as for example the Tatas and various other Parsi mill-owners. But then communal feeling is a greater force in India in the matter of giving jobs, and my Indian friends must wait a while, I am afraid for a good long while, before that force is counter-balanced by other forces.

Whether the average capitalist suffers from an excessive veneration of white blood in the matter of employment or not, I do think that the agitation against him is not running on proper lines. May I not ask my friends to help me as Secretary of the Appointments Board of the Indian Guild, in preparing exhaustive reference tables giving an idea of the number of men returned from abroad and still remaining unemployed (2) of the number of mills where employment is possible and (3) of the number of concerns where European labour is at present retained. Our London office exhorts men to come and see the Guild Secretary when they are in India again, but I am afraid we receive here very little practical information from them.—Yours, etc.

L. G. KHARE.

Broacha Buildings,
May 4.

THREE INCIDENTS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Stationed a hundred miles from the railway, I have only just received the "Chronicle's" *Dak* issue dated the 20th April containing by a strange coincidence Mr. Kapilram Vakil's letter on this subject, and Mrs. Besant's exhortation to Indian capitalists and employers. In support of Mr Vakil's accusations against the so-called public men and captains of industry in Bombay. I beg leave to describe three incidents within my personal knowledge.

1. A Bombay student who had qualified in Metallurgy at the University of London and was just going to America for further study and experience happened to call on H. H. the Gaekwar in London in the summer of 1905, when the latter suggested that he should see the head of a Bombay family then in England, who was about to start a great Metallurgical works in India, and under his advice select what branch of Metallurgy the student should particularly study in America with a view to possible employment in the new undertaking. On the student complaining of the usual supercilious treatment given by Indian capitalists, the Gaekwar assured him of better treatment, if he gave a letter of introduction, which he did. And yet when with this letter, an appointment was asked for, the capitalist could only reply after a week and on a postcard that he could not give an appointment, unless the business was explained in detail. This postcard was received on the very day the student was leaving for America.

2. Another Bombay student who had obtained the Associateship of the Royal College of Science, London, in Geology, approached the London representatives of Messrs. Tata with a view to employment in the Tata Iron industry. He was not only offered a very low salary, but was told that he would be liable to be dismissed without notice and it was further added to soothe his feelings that all the American and German employees of the Tata works were employed on these conditions. The student refused, and he took himself to chemistry.

3. On hearing that a Bombay Hindu capitalist and public man was seeking in 1906-7 a European for managing his new venture in the mining line, some one wrote to him to inquire why in these days of Swadeshism he was looking for a European when a certain Bombay man, then out of India, and qualified as an Associate of the Royal School of Mines, South Kensington, would gladly accept such a billet. The reply was that the Bombay man was not in India at the time, as if the European he was seeking and secured, was constantly knocking at his door for employment and was ever ready at hand! —Yours, etc.

N. D. D.

April 28.

AMIR AND FRONTIER TRIBES.

SULEMAN KHELS TO BE DISARMED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 9.

A frontier correspondent states that in consequence of the recurring trouble between Suleman Khel and Kharto and other tribes the Amir has ordered, the Hakim of Urgon to send at an early date two regiments of infantry and one of the field artillery to Katwas, Illaka Chajri, to disarm all members of the Suleman Khel returning from India.

It is also reported that Zakha Khel Afridis have petitioned the Amir to be accepted as volunteers and have offered to police the roads from Dhaka to Jellalabad.

The Jellalabad regiments have left for their summer camp.

DEATH OF A PARSI MILLIONAIRE

LATE MR. EDULJI DINSHAW.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 9.

A wireless message from the S. S. City of Lahore, announces the death at sea last night when nearing the Suez, of the Parsi millionaire and landed proprietor of Karachi Mr. Edulji Dinshaw C.I.E.

The deceased from a small beginning began to amass wealth as an Army contractor during the Afghan War and subsequently invested in landed property here. His latest will, revised latterly, which is now in the in Government Treasury here, may prove of much interest in view of the anticipated public benefactions.

DEPRADATIONS BY PUNJAB DACOITS.

FORMIDABLE GANG CAPTURED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The Sessions Judge of Burdwan has convicted Nathan Singh and nine other Punjabis of dacoity and sentenced them each to three years' imprisonment.

In 1899 two Punjabis, Nathu Singh and Nani Singh, started work in the Chinakuri colliery where they continued to work for about six or seven years.

During this period they imported a number of Punjabis with the apparent object of getting them employment in the colliery but instead they started a formidable gang with these men and carried on their depredations committing no less than ten dacoities in the Jherria coal-fields, Sonthal Pargnas, Bankura, Asansole, Kamrul, Tzimgang, Hazaribagh, Cuttuck and in the interior of Burdwan. A special patrol and police system was initiated in Bengal and Behar to detect the gang in the Asansole mining tract, but to no purpose.

In 1912 a specific case was detected, a dacoity being committed at Aluti, near the Chinakuri colliery, in which one man was sent up and acquitted in the sessions court. After this acquittal the gang continued its work more vigorously than ever. The police of the provinces of Bengal and Behar cooperated on more than twenty occasions.

This went on for some time and in May 1913, the gang was eventually found and, in connection with the Aluti dacoity, the police seized guns, ammunition, crackers and throw-down bombs. It was also found that, with the exception of one or two dacoities the ruffians had used guns.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

BUSINESS FOR AUTUMN SESSION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

There will be no controversial legislative business brought up at the Autumn Session of the Imperial Council at Simla this year. The bills to be taken up will probably be as follows:—One amending, slightly, the Sea Customs Act; one amending the Life Assurance Companies Act and one revising and re-enacting the Indian Act. Revision of the Indian Post may be considered and changes in the Post Office and Telegraph Acts may be necessary, following on the consummation of the amalgamation schemes.

PLAGUE PASSPORTS IN MADRAS.

REPLACED BY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 9.

A Madras Government order has been issued approving of the proposals of the Sanitary Commissioner to replace the present system of plague passports by a system of notification.

CAUVERY IRRIGATION DISPUTE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 9.

The arbitration proceedings in connection with the Cauvery irrigation dispute in which Sir Henry Griffin has been engaged, are likely to be completed by the 12th instant, after which Sir Henry will vacate his seat in the Allahabad High Court.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

STAGE AND WOMEN.

REWARD AND HARDSHIPS IN AN ACTRESS'S CAREER.

Should girls go on the stage? It is a hard question, and one that must be answered frequently by actors or actresses, writes Irene Vanbrugh in "T. P.'s Weekly." When a young girl contemplates a theatrical career, her parents and friends turn at once to any actress whose name occurs to them—be she a friend or a stranger—and bombard her with pertinent questions regarding the stage as a profession for women.

Oh, those questions! It is so hard to answer them fairly from every point of view. Frankly, it seems to me that the stage, as a career, offers many prizes, many wonderful rewards. But, on the other hand, it holds more hardships, more bitter disappointments, more heartbreaks than other less artistic careers. Though the stage gives generously to the successful few, it takes cruelly from the great majority.

FASCINATION.

In theatreland, for every individual who succeeds there are nine or more who fail. When a young girl, dazzled by the glare of the footlights—the fascination of our world of makebelieve—decides she would like to be an actress, she thinks only of the successful few. At least, that is my experience. She considers success—never failure. Now that, I think, is a terrible mistake. To start with, though a girl may imagine she is fitted for a theatrical life, it is only through actual experience that she can prove herself justified in the adoption of such a career. And, if that experience proves her unfitted, she should have the wisdom to leave a profession that can be terribly cruel, and seek another without delay. It is easy to find the way into the stage door. But so many feet, having strayed in, find it desperately hard to get out again.

The stage is a fascinating place. I love it. I love my work. I love the generous public, whose kindness makes that work

MISS. PATTIE O'HANLON.

A refined and attractive Vocalist wh is appearing with success at the. Excelsior.

worth while. I am not decrying the pleasure, the charm, the happiness of an actress's life. On the contrary, no words can adequately express my realisation of the wonderful satisfaction to be gained from such a career. But to every girl who intends to seek fame behind the footlights I would give, if I may, a few simple words of warning.

COMPETITION.

Go on the stage, by all means, if you feel you must. But do be quite *sure* beforehand that you have not mistaken your metier. A charming little gift for recitation in a drawing-room does not imply, necessarily, a capacity for succeeding in the hardest of all professions. Competition is so fearful and keen in theatreland—more so to-day than it has ever been. Therefore intending actresses should make certain that they are not seeking to gratify foolish personal vanity before marching through the stage door.

If a girl feels she can fight and win, in a theatre world, my strong advice is, "Go in and try." Even though you fail many times, still go on trying if something tells you that you are on the right road to your goal. But every would-be actress should start her professional career with her eyes wide open as to the hardships she will have to face. It is not roses all the way, in stageland, believe me. There are heaps of thorns—nasty, sharp pinpricks that arise day after day. Little seeming trifles; and it is these same trifles that wear away one's patience and nerves, and break one's spirit.

Such things must be fought and conquered. A girl who yields to trifling troubles will never succeed on the stage—she will encounter them every day—petty jealousies, foolish spite, seeming injustices; and she must bear them all with a smile. We have to learn how to smile in the theatre whatever we may feel in our hearts.

IMAGINATION.

Imagination is an actress's greatest gift. Every actress should start with a keen imagination and never lose it. Patience is another necessity, and one that will be in constant use. A capacity to absorb and retain *impressions* is tremendously valuable. Time is precious in theatreland; and the stage manager who finds a girl with a retentive memory does not forget her. Above all, an actress must be capable of *making up her own mind*. She will have to make rapid decisions—decisions which may alter her whole career. And there is no time to turn to friends with an anxious, "Shall I or shan't I? Would it be wise, do you think?"

The decision rests with her; she must make it, and having made it, *abide by it*. Every actress who wishes to succeed must practise the art of being sure that each step she takes is a step in the *right direction*. It is the girls who are always saying, "I wonder if I've made a mistake?" who are inevitably pushed aside by those who cry "I *know* I haven't made a mistake—this is *right*, and I'm going to do it."

An actress's life is one long fight; a fight that never ceases while she continues her professional career. She can never rest on her laurels unless she wishes to be passed in the race by others who are quicker and more clever than herself. However great her name, however popular she may be today, she must always remember that she does not stand alone. There are others, many others, in the field; and if stops fighting for a single moment she will be trampled under foot.

WORKERS ALL.

We are workers in theatreland; and our work is well worth while. But the public can be very fickle as well as very friendly, and a reputation that has been built up by years of constant striving may be destroyed in a few days, a few hours. We must be always strung up to concert pitch, striving our hardest, doing our level best. It is tiring sometimes—but the excitement is keen. On the stage, people are only too ready to run down other "fighters." So each one must fight a lone battle, using the weapons in his or her own basket for all they are worth. Reliance on others is fatal; stick up for yourself, believe in yourself, and you will get others to believe in you.

THE WAY TO SUCCESS.

If you want to succeed in theatreland—be punctual! Careless, casual folk find life hard behind the footlights. It is such a rushing, busy existence, that every moment counts, and those who are content to dawdle along murmuring, "It doesn't matter if I am five minutes late!" will find themselves badly beaten in the end. Early in my stage career I happened to make a tiny success in a character part. Afterwards, I discovered that "character parts" stuck to me in the most determined and disconcerting manner, until I began to hate them with all my heart. Every prim, spectacled governess, every acid spinster—of uncertain age, every downtrodden companion, every soured old maid came my way. Night after night I went on the stage—disguised. I was young and full of ambition. Can you imagine how weary I became? Finally, the crowning insult came in an offer to play another character part in a new play by a famous dramatist. The limit of my endurance was reached. Furious, I declined it; and full of wrath—also terrified at my own daring—I went to see that dramatist. Marching into his study I burst out, "Look at me! I'm young; am I to play character parts all my life?" Though he must have been amused at my youthful indignation, he talked to me for a long time, and I left that house with a promise that I should have a young part in his next play. It seemed too wonderful to happen—but it did! But wild horses shall not drag from me the name of the dramatist or the part I played in his next play.

The most critical moment in an actress's career, to my mind, is the time when she makes her first success. Unless she keeps a very tight hand on herself she is apt to subside, with a sight of relief, and say, "At last I'm all right!" By no means. That is the moment the fight is really fiercest; for one success is nothing. Victory must follow victory, success crown success; then, and then only, will she justify her choice of the stage as a career.

KARWAR OR MARMOGOA.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is difficult to understand what led Government to abandon the Karwar Railway in favour of one from Marmogoa in the Portuguese territory to Hubli. They could very well have seen a little ahead and realised the danger in which they were themselves involving the British trade. Nothing can conceal the fact that Marmogoa is a foreign port and that its growth means a menace to that of India. As it is, the M. S. M. Railway is feeding Marmogoa. Even goods booked from Bijapur are sent to Bombay via Marmogoa and not via Hotgi. This furnishes one of the most powerful arguments for the nationalisation of Railways that trade may not suffer in the rivalry of different systems in India. But is it permissible to divert trade from the nearest and cheapest route? And when the metre gauge line from Raichur to Gadag is opened the evil will grow worse. The trade from the Nizam's Dominions will be diverted from Bombay to Marmogoa. I do not know whether Bombay has enough to spare but at any rate it is a question to be considered whether part of its trade should be diverted to the growth and development of a foreign port. Need we be dependent on a foreign port? Is not a British port nearer and more available?

Is it not surprising, with such a fine and safe harbour at their disposal and after spending so much over surveying the projected line from Karwar to the Bombay Karnatak that Government should cater for a foreign port and that our guaranteed Railways should pour our goods into a foreign port? While engaged in running the race with Karachi, we seem to have cleanly forgotten the danger threatening us from Marmogoa.

Yours, etc.,
R.

PENSIONS AND INCOME TAX.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In your leading article of May 7th on the latest Budget you airily write, "while the tax on unearned incomes will be raised to 1/4."—

Do you realise that this means; that any poor lady whose income is derived from investments and is over £160 per annum will have to pay 1s. 4d. in £1, and do you know that an officer's pension, which is really "Deferred Pay" is never the less counted as "unearned income" for purposes of taxation?

If you can find space for this letter it may interest some of your readers.

Yours etc.,
"PENSION."

Mount Abu, May 8.

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Experience has abundantly demonstrated that an INSTITUTE for (Orthopaedic) PHYSICAL and ELECTRO-MEDICAL TREATMENT, conveniently accessible from all parts, and equipped scientifically and comprehensively, would provide facilities for which there is far-felt need. We have established such an Institute at the above address, with all the latest Zander Medico-Mechanical and Orthopaedic Appliances.

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MECHANO-THERAPEUTICS:—*Viz.*, Manual and Mechanical Massage Orthopaedic and Medical Gymnastics, Vibratory Massage (useful for Obesity).

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS:—*Viz.*, X-Ray and High Frequency Treatment, Electric Light and Water Bath. Four cell Schnee Bath, Galvanism, Faradism and Ionic Medication.

We beg to call attention to the fact that we do not undertake any case for Treatment unless a patient is recommended by his or her Doctor or produces a written prescription for the Treatment required.

Patients can write to The Superintendent for any information personally.

The Prescription Book will be sent the Medical Men who are interested in these treatments.

Accommodation is provided for a limited number of In-patients requiring a continuous course of such treatment as the Institute provides.

Special Apparatus (Bergonie System) for Obesity Treatment will be talleisn hortly and Doctors may recommend their cases from 1st June 1914.

All communications should be addressed to "THE SUPERINTENDENT."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

Standing Committee.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickett Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-3
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mannad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only

Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

As force from 1st March, 1914.)

	Bombay Arr. H. M.	Dep H M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E., V. D. Commanding.

May, 11.

332. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday 12th, "D" Coy. Class Firing.
Wednesday 13th, "F" Coy. Class Firing.
Thursday 14th, "D" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 15th, "F" Coy. Class Firing.
Saturday 16th, "C" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 15th, "F" Coy. Class Firing.
Afternoon "G" Coy. Class Firing, by 2-50 p.m. Train.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
The Binning Shield Competition will be fired on Sunday the 24th May instead of Tuesday the 26th May as stated in programme issued to members.

O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

May, 11.

172. Signalling class.—Monday 11th May 1914; The Signalling Class will parade at Head Quarters on Monday Next the 11th May 1914.

173. Leave.—The undermentioned is granted leave of absence for 6 months from 15th May 1914:—
No. 773 Sergt. A. A. Spilling No. 1 Company.

R. C. D. GRAHAM Captain R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

RADIO MESSAGE NOTIFICATION.

Communication between Bombay and Calcutta is now restored. Traffic for Bengal, Eastern Bengal, Assam and Burma is no longer subject to delay.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.

A fire broke out about 7 p.m., on Saturday, in a pile of sleepers in the Alexandra Docks. Bombay. The Mandvi, Fort and Babula Tank Road fire engines quickly repaired to the scene and put out the fire in about an hour. The damage to the property which belonged to Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves, is estimated about Rs. 100. The origin of the fire is not known.

AN ABSCONDING CLERK.

Mr. T. J. Ward, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, has informed the police that a clerk in the employ of the firm received payment of Rs. 2,179-14-2 on behalf of the firm from a customer, and absconded without accounting for the money.

Nothing has been seen nor heard of him up to now.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The R.I.M.S., "Dufferin" with the 74th. Punjabis will leave for Hong Kong on the 30th May 1914.

Ninety days accumulated leave is granted Senior Nursing Sister, Miss I. M. A. Lloyd, Q.A.M.N.S.I., from the 25th. May 1914, or date of departure.

BOMBAY ATHLETIC CLUB.

At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Athletic Club, held at Green's Restaurant on Saturday evening, the following office bearers for the ensuing Football season were elected:—President, Mr. C. M. Ross; Vice-President, Mr. F. H. Hogan; Committee: Messrs. Smart, Dawson Clerk; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Walton; Hon. Treasurer Mr. Gawthorne; Captain Mr. H. Templeton and Vice-Captain Mr. Harwood.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday last, there were recorded in Bombay City, 52 attacks and 49 deaths from plague, and 1 attack and 1 death from small-pox. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 140, as compared with 108 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 106 of 1912. The plague attacks of the day were reported from the following places:—Parel 5, Worli 4, Dhobi Talao 4, Fort (North) 3, Tarwadi 3, Sewri 3, Sion 2, Mahim 2, Byculla 2, Kamatipura 2, Mahalaxmi 2, Khara Talao 2, Bhuleshwar 2, Fanaswadi 2, Chukla 2, Esplanade 2, Middle and Lower Colaba 1, Fort (South) 1, Mandvi 1, Dongri 1, Market 1, Kumbharwada 1, Khetwadi 1, Walkeshwar 1, Mazagon 1, and Tardeo 1. On Friday last in all 1,645 were caught by the Municipal rat-catchers, 128 out of which being found to be plague infected. A ward contributed 6 of these latter, B Ward 53, C Ward 48, D Ward 1, E Ward 19, F Ward nil and G Ward 1.

In connection with the correspondence *re* the Fire Brigade Appeal, which appeared in these columns on Thursday last, our readers will please note that a letter from Mr. G. K. Kantak appeared, owing to inadvertence, as from "G. H. Vartak."

TEACHERS AT VARIANCE

ANIMATD DEBAT ON SUFFRAGE QUESTION

The third day's session of the National Union of Teachers' Conference was held at Lowestoft on April 15, Mr. W. B. Steer, of Derby, again presiding.

It was announced, says the "Daily News," that the result of the voting on the amendment moved on the previous day by Miss Dawson (East Lambeth) demanding equal pay for men and women teachers was defeated by 58,483 to 11,017. The reading of the figures was greeted with loud cheers.

"LITTLE WHITE SLAVES."

Mr. G. Sharples (Manchester) moved a resolution urging that all regulations recognising the half-time system labour examinations and other forms of early exemption from attendance at school be abolished; that no child should be exempt from school attendance under fourteen; that all wage-earning work, and particularly all street trading, should be prohibited for children under fourteen; that a system of compulsory attendance at continuation classes should be established for children between the ages of fourteen and eighteen not otherwise receiving a suitable education; and that such a system should be accompanied by a statutory limitation of the hours of child labour.

In moving his resolution Mr. Sharples said he considered it the greatest blot upon Lancashire that its intelligent operatives should be found almost solid in opposition to the restriction of children working at an early age. Who were to stand up for the little white slaves of England if the teachers did not?

Miss J. F. Wood (Manchester) seconded the resolution, which was carried.

ANIMATED SUFFRAGE DEBATE.

Miss Isabel Cleghorn, (Sheffield), a former president of the union, was greeted with much cheering and not a little dissent when she rose to move on behalf of the Executive:

That this conference expresses its sympathy with the members of the National Union of Teachers who desire to possess and exercise the Parliamentary franchise, but because they are women, and for that reason alone, are by law debarred from it.

She had been told by scores of people, Miss Cleghorn observed, that she was a militant, but it was not true. She desired the Parliamentary franchise, but she wished to get it by constitutional methods. (Hear, hear). Enumerating the advantages which she considered would result from women having votes, Miss Cleghorn instanced temperance. "Don't we all require that?" she exclaimed. (Laughter.) "Well, I think I can say we do for ninety-nine per cent. out of this audience." ("Oh, oh.") If the conference passed the resolution, she added it would strengthen the unity of the union. (Cheers and shouts of "Non-sense!" and "Rot!")

Mr. Harry Smith (South Woodford), in seconding, was met with some interruption. He controverted the contention that this was a movement to capture the union, and he also denied that it was engineered from outside. (A voice: "Then why is Mrs. Pankhurst coming to-day?")

A LONDON AMENDMENT.

Mr. A. E. Cook (North-West London) was received with cheers and hisses when he rose to move as an amendment:

This conference is of opinion that the question of women's suffrage is outside the scope of the objects of the National Union of Teachers, and hereby instructs the executive to refrain from supporting all motions bearing upon that subject.

"It is with no pleasure," said Mr. Cook, "that I take part in this farce this morning."

Loud shouts of disapproval followed the sentence, and the president, sounding his gong and appealing for order, said, "I cannot allow expressions of that kind." (Cheers.)

From different parts of the hall women shouted out "Withdraw, withdraw."

Mr. Cook thereupon withdrew the expression.

Miss M. A. Blacker (North-west London), in seconding said she felt that in London many educational reforms had been delayed for a considerable time through the introduction of this suffrage question into their discussions. (Cheers and opposition.) She admitted that a number of their associations had voted for this resolution. "But you and I know," she remarked, "how that is 'wangled,'" (Laughter.)

"What does 'wangled' mean?" asked a woman delegate.

"It means managed," Miss Blacker explained. "Whenever this question is put down for discussion at our associations those in favour turn up in large numbers and it is quite impossible for people to vote against them. (Laughter and cries of 'Why not?') How can these men and women get to the meetings? They have to be at work and cannot afford to." (Laughter.)

Amidst signs of excitement and some little confusion the president asked for a show of hands on Miss Cleghorn's resolution. At first the result was not apparently decisive, and he asked the delegates to vote a second time. This they did, and the president declared: "The amendment is carried."

The announcement was received with an outburst of cheers. It was seen that many of the hands held up for the amendment were those of men. Delegates demanded a vote by ticket, and this was conceded.

PARSI CRICKET.

"MORE WRITTEN ABOUT THAN PLAYED."

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GYMKHANA.

The annual general meeting of the Parsi Gymkhana was held on Saturday, at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, presiding.

Mr. Patel, opening the proceedings, said:—

The report shows that we have made satisfactory progress last year and our institution has the handsome sum of about Rs. 21,485 to its credit, for which gratifying result our best thanks are due to the Honorary Secretaries and the Honorary Treasurer. Last year, as you are aware the Parsi XI got beaten in the representative match by the Mahomedan XI., who deserve no little credit for their plucky meritorious performance. It is a great pity that recently more cricket is written about than played, to the detriment of good sport. Any criticism, to be efficacious, ought to be well-informed, helpful and bona-fide.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A CAPTAIN.

Nobody can deny the value of an experienced captain to a side, but surely in selecting a cricketer for a representative fixture, his physical fitness etc., ought to be the chief consideration in selecting him and no other consideration ought to be allowed to weigh with them. Again, our young men ought to go in for training for a test match and they must be careful in their diet. They must particularly beware of taking the rich Parsi food, as the effects of diet on nerves and senses cannot be too often drawn attention to. I agree with Sir Home Gordon, "that foremost and most emphatically of all, it is youth that wins test matches." However, you gentlemen need not be told that I regard sport as a means to an end. Whether winning or losing we can rely upon our Parsi sportsmen to do their duty and to preserve the fine traditions of Parsi Cricket in the coming quadrangular contests.

TENNIS AMONG THE PARSIS.

This year, our representatives lost the blue riband of Tennis and our friendly rivals Messrs. Kidd and England of the Bombay Gymkhana well deserved their win. To my mind, the most pleasing feature of the tournament was the introduction of the mixed doubles and lovers of sport were pleased to see Lady Tata and Mrs. Row taking part in the tournament and I trust their good example will be followed next year by other Indian ladies. It is high time that the social isolation of women altogether ended so as to facilitate the rapid social progress of our people. The athletic woman is no longer an unknown quantity in India and it did one's heart good to see the dark-eyed daughters of the land mustering strong day after day to witness the games. Lord Morley has said that sports soften the violence of social contrast, and in this land of big social contrasts and caste system, games serve as links to bridge the gulf, that exists owing to the national habits and temperament of diverse communities. A cosmopolitan sporting institution in this city ought to tan sporting institution in this city ought to go a great way in promoting that much desired social intercourse among its members.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF GAMES.

It is some consolation to me and my friends who have preached all these years the gospel of muscular Christianity in this industrial city to find that people are gradually learning the educational value of games and regard physical culture as the basis of national health. Our city fathers have seen the wisdom of reserving more recreation-grounds for the people, and our progressive municipality cannot do better than provide a few swimming baths for the public on the fine sea-front. The Government of Lord Willingdon has done well by issuing recently a Press Note as regards the need of introducing physical training in our schools, which I have often urged here and elsewhere. Mr. P. Wren of the Education department is already engaged in bringing out a treatise on physical culture for the use of teachers. At Joinnile, the French physical training school, every teacher before he earns his certificate, has himself to undergo 12 months' physical work and I hope the same principle would be adopted in this Presidency. Physical training in two schools in Australia is already bearing good fruits and I see no reason why in India the same results should not be achieved by the Education department and others. Our local Gymkhana ought to interest themselves in these systematic efforts to import physical training to the people as the Y. M. C. A. are already doing.

Keen as I am for popularizing healthy manly sports among the rising generation, I am one of those who firmly believe that sports to do real good to its votaries and others must be carefully organised and supervised by responsible parties in this country of diverse interests.

BRITISH SPORTS IN INDIA.

There are evident signs that British sports are getting more and more popular throughout the country. The contemplative Indian is getting fondly attached to the cult of the muscle, and one sees a physical race growing in our midst. The number of athletes and intellingent and paying spectators is fast swelling as could be judged from from the big gathering at our hockey and cricket matches. Thus there is a great need for sound organization and discipline in our sporting centres.

IDOLATRY OF SPORT.

Beyond the religion of sport, arises the menace of the idolatry of sport and that is what we have to guard against in this country, known for its exceptional mimicry powers, because the influence of athletics on the life of a nation in this acrobatic age, when Carpentier is regarded by many "as the gratest living Frenchman," is so subtle and far-reaching that its further development in this country must be on sound and healthy lines to bear solid fruits in years to come. Fortunately, the East is still free from the sporting craze of the West. With these few remarks, I wish continued success to the Parsi Gymkhana.

REPORT ADOPTED.

Mr. J. M. Divecha, Joint Honorary Secretary, then read the report, which has already been published in these columns.

On the motion of Mr. M. F. Sethna, seconded by Mr. S. N. Khori, the report was adopted.

It was resolved to raise the entrance fee for future life members from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500, and the quarterly fees for future members forom Rs. 7 to Rs. 9.

The following Managing Committee was then elected: Mr. B. D. Petit (President); Sir D. J. Tata and Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, (Vice-Presidents). Committee: Mr. J. M. Framji Patel (Chairman), Mr. K. C. Lalkaka, Mr. P. N. Kapadia; Mr. D. B. Lam, Dr. H. D. Kanga, Mr. K. K. Kharas; Mr. D. D. Kanga; Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla; Mr. S. J. Bhumgara; Mr. C. H. Captain, and Messrs. D. B. Mehta and J. M. Divecha (Joint Hnorary Secretaries.)

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

BANGALORE RACES.

DISAPPOINTING ENTRIES.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, May 9.

The first entries for the Bangalore races to take place in July, are just published. Although the entries are disappointing to the stewards in some respects, they compare very favourably with those of the last year and numerically they are slightly better the figures being 245 against 258.

The closed races for the local officers and members of clubs in India have not filled and the country-bred races in which stakes were raced to attract owners from Northern India have not drawn a single entry from those parts. The Kour Saheb of Patiala made some entries but has withdrawn.

For the Bangalore Cup and the Maharajah's Cup the entries are very much the same as last year. Such owners as Mr. Harry Jones, Das, Paris and A. N. Das do not appear in the entries. The new patrons are, Prince Victor Narayan of Cooch Behar, Mr. Rossco and a couple of others. Major Gaunt of Bombay will be the handicapper and Capt. Campbell-Rose of the Deccan Horse the starter.

SIMLA NOTES.

THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA May 5.

Yet another week of the season has passed away without bringing any new event, except the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy who is once again in residence at Viceregal Lodge. His Excellency spent the whole of last Sunday at Delhi, inspecting the laying out of the new Capital and conferring with the Imperial Delhi Committee. Lord Hardinge is as keen as ever on his scheme. How little, however, is he destined to see of the new city! He has got only eighteen months more in India and I do not suppose he is willing to stay on, even if he gets an extension of tenure. An extension of his term would be to the lasting benefit of the country and would be welcomed all over India. We may differ from his Lordship here and there over isolated acts, but I doubt very much if India ever has had a Viceroy, save and except Lord Ripon, who has been so anxious to do her justice. The keynote of his Viceroyality has been "Education and Sanitation" and this is destined to uplift the Indian races more than any other administrative measures. The Indian publicists will do well to seek an extension for Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty, as we cannot hope to get a better pilot to guide Indian affairs during periods of stress and storm.

THE S. A. ENQUIRY.

The report of the South African Enquiry Commission on Indian grievances has been published and Sir William Solomon's findings may be regarded on the whole as satisfactory. It remains to be seen whether the Union Parliament will take the earliest opportunity to embody the recommendations in a bill and carry it through. The Rev. C. F. Andrews, who has been intimately connected with this question, is now in Simla and staying at Inverarm as the guest of Sir Ali Imam, whose hospitable door is always open to Europeans and Indians alike. The conclusion of the labours of the South African Commission reminds me of Mr. Gokhale's ill-health, which was brought on by his unfailing and continuous exertions for the Indian cause in South Africa. At Delhi last cold weather, he worked incessantly and without respite, and thought of nothing else, but the troubles of his fellow countrymen in that inhospitable Colony.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

I notice that the appointment of the Fourth Secretary to the Government of Madras has been sanctioned. This appointment will go us usual to a member of the Civil Service. In fairness, however I think the appointment should go to an officer of the Provincial service. In Madras several provincial service judges have been elevated to the High Court and I do not see any reason why provincial service men should not have their chance in the Provincial Secretariat.

In the Government of India Sir Harcourt Butler has appointed Kunwar Maharaj Singh as officiating Joint Secretary in the Education department. The officials up here have taken kindly to it and do not feel scandalised over it. Both in Madras and Bengal there are four Secretaries to the Provincial Governments and two of these appointments ought to be given to the Provincial Service men. This question can safely be raised in the Imperial Legislative Council to the great advantage of those whom it is likely to affect.

ACCIDENT AT THE DOCKS.

HORSE AND CARRIAGE FALL INTO THE BASIN.

Yesterday evening a victoria belonging to Mr. Johnson, Dockmaster, was standing near No. 1 shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay, when the horse took fright, and bolted. Mr. Johnson had just got out of the vehicle, and the coachman was standing near it. The latter gave chase and tried to stop the animal, but without success, and the horse with the carriage eventually dashed madly over the wall into the dock. The gharry immediately sank, and the horse struggling madly was pulled under water and drowned.

The loss amounts to Rs. 1,500.

IS A BATH NECESSARY?

TROUBLES THAT MAY FOLLOW CLEANLINESS

We are credited, as a nation, with showing a predilection for the use of baths, writes the medical correspondent of "The Standard." Even at this day some of our Continental neighbours regard the daily bath in the light of a custom not unfraught with a certain degree of peril to health. Not very long ago a well-known savant made public his views on the matter, discouraging the habit of washing the skin. Most people will not agree with this way of thinking, but as a certain amount of controversy has arisen as to whether the daily ablution is a measure calculated to be favourable to health or the reverse, I venture to believe that a consideration of a few facts will enable my readers to remain water habit, no encouragement is intended firmly adherent to their daily custom and unshaken in their opinion of its hygienic valuo. But while eulogising the soap-and-we be held forth to those enthusiasts who, in the coldest and most inclement weather, have the ice broken on some favoured stretch of water and plunge bodily into a fluid so many degrees below the temperature of the human body for a morning swim. The chilling of the skin produced throws a great amount of work on the kidneys, and is calculated to be much more productive of harm than of benefit.

GERM-INFECTED SKIN.

A host of diseases of the skin are brought about by micro-organisms which have made lodgment on its surface, and in the dips forming hair-follicles and skin-glands. To get the skin entirely free from these minute foes by washing and application of antiseptic lotions is a practical impossibility, a fact recognised by bacteriologists, and guarded against by surgeons, who now cover their hands with sterilised rubber gloves in order to protect partients from infection of operation wounds by such organisms on the skin of the hands. In spite of this, however, thorough cleansing rids the skin of the greater number of germs, and immersion for a sufficient period in a suitable antiseptic solution accounts for the majority of those remaining, so that, in all probability, the bacteria and fungi that escape the process with life are comparatively few in number. Now, although we should not bathe the whole surface of the body in such strong antiseptic solutions as those in which a surgeon may bathe his hands, yet the previous cleansing may be carried out and a milder disinfectant, possibly in the kind of soap used, may be employed with advantage. The result will be a diminution in the total number of micro-organisms reserving a habitation on the skin.

BOILS AND CARBUNCLES.

Some idea may be gained of the enormous numbers of parasitic bacteria and moulds that may find lodgment on the skin surface from an investigation made by Taenzer. In a case of seborrhoeic eczema, not only did he find vast numbers of micro-organisms in the scales, crusts, and discharge of the diseased skin, but separated them into no fewer than eight species of bacteria. Among the bacteria constantly found on the skin are those concerned in causing pus, or more colloquially, "matter." These, so far as the skin is concerned, are streptococci and various kinds of staphylococci. These latter set up the great majority of suppurative lesions in the skin. Their presence is speedily made manifest when the skin is injured, although but slightly, as from an irritating garment, such as a collar slightly roughened at its edge. The injured skin is immediately invaded by staphylococci, and crop of boils erupt on the neck in consequence. Carbuncles are produots of a more extensive invasion of staphylococci, the organisms producing this affection when the resistance of the skin is much weakened by some previous cause of general debility.

BALDNESS AND MICROBES.

The hair follicles are often the subjects of attention from some one or other unwelcome kind of microbe. Many cases of premature baldness are associated with an infection by germs, and are curable when suitable treatment is directed to the source of disease. Various skin lesions are caused by growths of various fungi. "Ringworm," which is not due, of course, to a worm but to a fungus, may attack not only the hairy parts of the body, but also the nails, and even mucous membranes, as in the mouth-cavity. According to the investigation of Sir Malcolm Morris, there are two, or even three, different fungi which are capable of producing this affection of different regions of the skin. It is commin experience that people of ordinary cleanly habits do not develop such infections of the hair follicles as ringworm unless by accidental contagion from those who are already victims of the malady; in other wards, scrupulous cleanliness and infection from fungi are incompatible in the hair follicles except from accidental, contact, from which none is totally exempt. The fact that animals do not bathe, in the human sense, is no argument against the use of the daily bath, but rather in its favour for animals are particularly prone to parasitic skin infections.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Ag. Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sampson charged one Sakrulla Karmali, a Mahomedan with cheating. Mahomed Issack, in respect of four pieces of silk valued at Rs 40.

Mr. Crage, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. De Cunha, pleader, defended the accused. The prosecution story, as alleged by the complainant, was that the accused, who was employed in his factory as a weaver, represented to the store-keeper that his master wanted four pieces of silk. The complainant had left the factory and the accused misappropriated the silk, which he later on pledged with a Marwari from whom it was subsequently recovered.

The accused denied the charge and said this was a false case brought against him by the complainant because he had left his services and joined a rival tradeeman.

His Worship remarked that the prosecution evidence was very unsatisfactory, and moreover the complainant's witnesses were his own employees. The accused was given the benefit of doubt and discharged.

THEFT OF BRUSH AND WEARING APPAREL.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged one George Dukes, a European, with the theft of two silver-mounted brushes and some wearing apparel valued at Rs. 120-2, belonging to Mrs. Ada Martin.

The case for the prosecution was that Mrs. Martin arrived from Poona on the 30th April and was living at Alexandra Hotel. She left the hotel for a few days, and on her return found the things mentioned above missing. She made a report to the Police, who suspecting the accused laid a trap for him. A watch, camera and coat were placed in a trunk and left on the floor of the hotel in which the complainant was living. The accused was caught red-handed, and in consequence of a statement made by him, he was taken by the Inspector to Null Bazaar, where the accused alleged he had disposed of the stolen property to several Marwaris. But he was confused about the direction, and could not point out the exact places.

He, however, pleaded guilty to the charge and for mercy. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, Rs. 75 of which if recovered to be paid to Mrs. Martin.

A GRUESOME DISCOVERY.

A gruesome discovery was made by Inspector Spiers on the fourth floor of a house in Bhoiwada on Saturday. On the floor was the body of a Hindu woman, clothed in Gujerati costume, and lying on a quilt spread on the ground. There were no bruises nor any marks of violence on the deceased, but the body was in an advanced state of decomposition. On searching the room everything was in its proper place and there was nothing to indicate that a struggle had taken place. There were no blood stains about the room or on the body. There was only one entrance to the room and the windows were all locked.

In the course of investigations, Inspector Spiers, who was assisted by Superintendent Walker, ascertained that the room had been rented by one Shivshunker Ambashunker, a Guard on the G. I. P. Railway, who had been on sick leave since the 14th April. Further enquiries elicited that the deceased had been in the habit of visiting Shivshunker in his room.

The body was removed to the morgue where it was identified as that of Vijkunerbai, the wife of one Shivshunker Jivan. She left her husband's house on the 4th instant, when she was wearing ornaments on her person of the valued at Rs. 600, and went to live with Ambashunker.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, opened an enquiry on the dead body of the deceased. After the evidence of Inspector Spiers had been recorded, the inquest was adjourned pending a post mortem examination.

WATER MAIN BURSTS.

CITY DEPRIVED OF TWENTY MILLION GALLONS.

The burst in the main through which water flows to the City of Bombay, from the Tansa Lake has now been repaired. The burst, which occurred on Friday afternoon, at Wewai, thirty-six miles from Bombay, cost the city twenty million gallons of water, flooded the whole of the district, and caused serious inconvenience to the residents of the city. The whole side of one pipe was blown away leaving a break 86 inches wide, and the water from the lake had to be cut off. A full force of labour was at once set on to repair it, and after a strenuous two days the work was completed.

The break was the most serious that has occurred in the Bombay water mains for several years. It was found necessary, after propping up the main, to fill in the earth blown away and the damaged pipe had to be replaced by a new one.

The officials, headed by Mr. Trevess Smith, water engineer, coped with an extremely difficult situation with much ability.

An official announcement was issued, signed by the Hydraulic Engineer, to the effect that the water supply in the city will have to be curtailed for about 48 hours owing to the burst.

This accident proves the necessity, if proof were needed, for the duplication of the Tansa main, the progress of which work was detailed in a special article in these columns the other day. When the duplication is completed, such an accident as this would not cause a tithe of the inconvenience which was experienced on Friday and Saturday.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

VAKEEL.—May 8th at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the wife of J. H. Vakeel of a daughter.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, May 11, 1914.

MONEY WORSE THAN WASTED.

Commenting recently on the functions and activities of the Indian Students' Department, we remarked that the Department had not proved altogether a blessing from the students' point of view and that the majority of the young men under its care found official protection not only galling but profitless. This view is borne out by the Report of the proceedings of Friday's meeting of Indian students in London, a brief summary of which appears in Reuter telegrams to-day. That the activities of Mr. Arnold's department, on which the India Office, it may be remembered, congratulated itself with great satisfaction in the White Paper issued a few months ago, are not popular with the students themselves there have been unmistakable indications of late, and public attention has on several occasions recently been drawn to manifestations of prejudice against Indian students in certain well-known educational institutions at Home. Only the other day Sir Krishna Gupta drew pointed attention to the prevalence of this feeling against Indians in quarters which hitherto have been absolutely free from it. The fact appears to be that this anti-Indian feeling is gradually spreading over a wider area in England, with the result that there is a distinct tendency on the part of the authorities in several educational institutions not only to discourage Indians but to deny them altogether the educational facilities available. Mr. J. M. Mehta, who presided at the Caxton Hall meeting, urged that the Department, which had entirely failed to overcome this steadily growing racial bias against Indians, should be absolutely boycotted, and a resolution was passed by the meeting demanding its instant abolition.

We are not prepared to go so far as to admit the desirability of the abolition of the Department, but we are convinced that, as things stand at present, it would be better for the students and for the promotion of those sympathetic relations between them and the English people which everyone must desire to see, if the Department were not in existence. We say this because, while it does not appear to be able properly to assist the students in those matters for which it primarily exists, namely, assisting them to obtain educational facilities, it has created and continues to create among them an exceedingly bitter feeling by the persistence of what they regard as offensive methods of supervision. Recently a Sub-Committee was appointed by the India Office to enquire into "any and all grievances which Indian students may have to bring forward, whether against educational or any other institutions" in England, and the irony of the situation was illustrated by the fact that the statement drawn up by the body of students for this Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee for Indian students was chiefly an indictment of the Department itself, and the general official attitude towards Indian students. For instance, the first grievance put forward was the Regulation of the War Office, passed four years ago, barring non-Europeans, including Indians, from joining the Officers' Training Corps of the universities and other educational institutions. The statement of the students went on to submit that the Indian Students' Department had failed to justify its existence as being "either necessary or useful in any way," and had served "as a medium for casting a slur on the character, integrity and capacity" of the students. Since its establishment, it was declared, the educational difficulties of Indian students in England had increased rather than been lessened by the activities of the Department. It professes to serve as a medium for the obtaining of information regarding the means of entry, requirements and educational advantages of the various academic and technical institutions, but not only is this information always obtained more easily and promptly and more fully at first-hand from the institutions themselves, but there are numerous instances in which the Department has been compelled to refer the applicant to the institution in question for the information required, or in which the advice and information offered have merely served to create confusion in the mind of the applicant, who has been obliged ultimately to go direct to the institution concerning which he applied to the Department for information. There was actually one case quoted, in which the student was at once informed by Mr. Arnold, the Official Adviser that "full details of the classes would be given on direct application to the Secretary of the Institution". But what is more serious than this is the indirect method adopted by the Department and the Universities and other educational institutions actually to prevent students from joining an institution, unless they consent to place themselves under the personal guardianship of Mr. Arnold. Ostensibly the Department exists purely and simply for the assistance of students, and Mr. Arnold, as has been officially asserted over and over again, is supposed only to act in an advisory capacity. What happens in practice is that Mr. Arnold begins by dissuading the student to carry out the purpose for which he has gone to England. If he fails in this, he gives a letter of introduction to the Censor of Non-Collegiate students or such other official as may be necessary, in which he lays stress on the fact tha the student is *not* under his guardianship, with the result that the student is told that he will not be taken unless he places himself under Mr. Arnold's guardianship. It is small wonder, in the face of Mr. Arnold's peculiar interpretation of his duties as the adviser and helper of Indian students, that these young men regard him more in the light of an obstruction to their obtaining the educational advantages which they seek. There are many other particulars in which the Department fails to justify its existence as an agency for the assistance of Indian students, while, on the other hand, it appears to do all those things which the student, if he is a self-respecting young man, so strongly resents, and for which Mr. Mallet, the Secretary for Indian students, continually asserts, the Department does not exist, such as the exercise, of any "power of discipline or coercion," "censorship over opinions," or "interference with the students' freedom." That the Department has increased the difficulties of the Indian student is illustrated by the fact that ever since its establishment the number of institutions requiring him to be armed with testimonials and recommendations from its various officials has yearly increased. The fear of the students, as a result of all this is that in the near future the "Department will centralise all powers in itself and.....dictate what Indian students can be educated in this country and where they can be educated." The Department has, in fact, succeeded in setting up a number of restrictions which did not previously exist. One University it is interesting to note, however, has refused to have anything to do with the Department,—that of Edinburgh. The authorities of this ancient University refuse to acknowledge the necessity of having any official guardian for its Indian alumni. They have gone so far as to issue an order to their professors and lecturers preventing them from accepting the offer of the India Office to serve as a "Local Adviser" at Edinburgh and have specifically stated that the gentleman appointed by the India Office to that post "has nothing whatever to do with the University of Edinburgh", though Mr. Mallet had declared that he was on the staff of the University.

In view of the state of affairs revealed by all these facts we are convinced that the Department at present is doing much harm and little, if any, good; and unless it can justify its existence by such a wholesale reform of its methods as to command the respect and confidence of the community of Indian students' in England it had much better cease to exist. The large sum which it annually costs the Indian taxpayer is at present worse than wasted.

Notes of the Day.

The Mexican Crisis.

The Mediators' decision, reported to-day, that the American operations at Vera Cruz have not violated the armistice, is a debatable point. In the meantime, however, in spite of the armistice, both sides appear to be bent upon carrying on hostilities, of an indirect, but determined, kind. Huerta's anxieties, too, are being gravely added to by the activities of Carranza and Villa, who have had several small successes, not quite unaided, it is to be presumed, by the Americans, since the landing in Mexico of the United States troops. The establishment of a temporary capital at Torreon by Carranza, however, has hardly any serious significance, as he practically set up a form of government in the North long ago and has, further, issued a good deal of paper money to be redeemed at the termination of the struggle. There is no further news of Huerta's expected retirement, according to a telegram on Wednesday last, and apparently the Americans do not place any reliance on that report, judging by the proposed action of Mr. Bryan's Department to ask Germany to prevent the landing of arms in Mexico from German ships. As a matter of fact Huerta's forces in the South are remarkably well organised and are likely to give a good account of themselves, if the Mediators' decision does not prove altogether satisfactory to both belligerents and, as a consequence, the Americans decide to march upon Mexico City.

The Proposed Auditors' Association.

The "practising and qualified auditors" of Bombay took a wise step on Saturday when they met and passed a resolution deciding to form an association for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the profession. That the formation of such an association is necessary and desirable in the interests of the profession, as well as the public, needs no demonstration. Without going into the merits of the assertion by Mr. J. A. Dalal, the Chairman, that it was necessary to dissipate "certain exaggerated notions" existing among the public as to the powers of auditors, recent events have undoubtedly illustrated the necessity for an association the membership of which will constitute an assurance to the public that the holder thereof is properly qualified and a fit and proper person to conduct an audit. That it is more desirable that such a certificate should emanate from a properly constituted body representing the profession itself, than from a Government Committee, will hardly be denied. But the urgency of the need for such a body has been brought home by the legislation which has recently been carried through for the control of public companies, under which a Government certificate is necessary for the auditor of a public company. This has placed the Indian auditor at a grave disadvantage compared with his English confrere and he has done well to take immediate steps to remedy the anomaly.

The Sholapur Fodder Famine.

We commend to the notice of our readers the appeal, which appears elsewhere in this issue, just issued by the Secretaries of the Sholapur Famine Relief Fund Committee for Rs. 50,000, which, it is estimated, will be required to meet adequately the demands of relief in that District. Since November last, the situation in Sholapur District, which has been brought on by a total failure of the last monsoon, has, we learn, become worse, numerous people with their cattle having already migrated to other districts, and, in many cases, cattle having been sold by their owners, to butchers. The famine is one chiefly of fodder and water, and it has become urgently necessary to organise cattle kitchens in the affected areas in addition to the one established in Sholapur in December last, which at present is able to give relief to only about 250 cattle. It is further necessary to afford relief to many old and infirm persons in the way of food and clothing. The fodder depots opened by Government and kitchens for the helpless and destitute, combined with concession railway rates for fodder and free use to cattle of 1,100 acres of forest land and water from the Ekruck Tank canal, have been the means of substantial relief, but much more, of course, remains to be done. The Committee have already collected Rs. 15,000, including a donation of Rs. 500 from His Excellency the Governor, and make an urgent appeal for further donations from the Bombay public from whom a generous response will, we trust, be speedily forthcoming.

The Late Mr. Edalji Dinshaw.

The death of Mr. Edalji Dinshaw of Karachi, which occurred under such sad circumstances, will be widely regretted. The deceased was one of the richest members of the Parsi community, and with the traditional spirit of charity of his race, he gave away large sums of money towards the mitigation of human suffering, their catholicity being the most notable feature of his benefactions. He was a self-made man, and was some time ago made a C.I.E. in recognition of his wide and catholic charities and his valuable services to Government.

The Calcutta Review.

There are two articles in "The Calcutta Review," just issued, which will prove interesting and suggestive to people on this side of India. One is "Eight Years of University Reform," by Principal H. R. James of the Presidency College, Calcutta; and the other deals with "Social Conditions in Calcutta" by Mr. Robert Anderson. Mr. James finds in the last eight years the marked absence of a settled plan, "a coherent policy in which every measure taken is directed to one definite and well-considered end." It would have been satisfactory if Mr. James had enlightened his readers as to what he considers the definite and well-considered end of an Indian University should be. Mr. Anderson's article deals with social conditions in Calcutta as affected by the development of the city and there is a good deal of useful information on the work of the Calcutta Improvement Trust.

The Simla Municipality.

The Punjab Government has rejected a memorial of over two thousand rate-payers of the Simla Municipality for the restoration of the elective system and have renominated the two gentlemen who have already been nominated several times. We learn also that it is contemplated to appoint a member of the Indian Civil Service as whole-time Secretary to the Municipality. This tendency on the part of the Punjab Government to inflate the Civil Service cadre is regrettable. Nearly all the larger Municipalities in the Punjab have had Civilian Secretaries foisted on them and it is time the Government, in deference to the popular wish, made an effort to seek Municipal officials outside the heaven-born Service. The rejection by the Government of the memorial of the rate-payers, and the proposal to appoint a Civilian as secretary have, we hear, caused a good deal of dissatisfaction among non-officials in Simla.

Official and Personal.

Owing to Court-mourning for the late Duke of Argyll the Ball that was to have been given at Government House, Mahableshwar on the 15th instant has been postponed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, who has been very ill with pneumonia in the hospital at Peshawar is now convalescent.

It is reported that Mr. W. A. Cross, Deputy Traffic Manager, South Indian Railway, has been appointed to act as Traffic Manager South Indian Railway, in the place of Mr. T. MacCloughin who has gone on long leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. A. E. Rice from Madras will succeed Mr. Cross.

GUN-RUNNING.

GERMAN SHIPS WITH ARMS FOR HUERTA.

STATEMENT BY U. S. GOVERNMENT.

NO VIOLATION OF ARMISTICE.

GENERAL CARRANZA'S TEMPORARY CAPITAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 8.

The Navy Department is investigating the report that two German vessels, loaded with arms and ammunition for Huerta are *en route* for Puerto Mexico. An effort will be made through the State Department to get Germany to prevent the landing of munitions of war in Mexico from German ships.

NO AGGRESSIVE STEPS TAKEN.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

In reply to Huerta's protests the United States Government states that it has taken no aggressive steps at Vera Cruz and has done nothing to violate the armistice.

The War Office has submitted to the Cabinet plans for reinforcing General Funston to enable him to defend Vera Cruz and move against the capital.

The Constitutionalists have captured San Luis (Potosji).

ESTABLISHMENT OF A TEMPORARY CAPITAL.

TORREON, May, 9.

General Carranza has arrived here and has established a temporary capital.

NO VIOLATION OF ARMISTICE.

WASHINGTON, May, 9.

The mediators have decided that the American operations at Vera Cruz have not violated the armistice.

CORRESPONDENTS ARRESTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VERA CRUZ May 10.

Two English and two American correspondents were arrested on arriving in Mexico City from Vera Cruz, and were placed in gaol. The two Englishmen were immediately released, and the officer who arrested them has been reprimanded.

LATER.

The correspondent of the Associated Press of America was one of the two arrested in Mexico City. He has been released.

SIAMESE RAILWAYS.

BIG CONTRACT SECURED BY BRITISH FIRM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

A British firm at Darlington has secured a contract for forty-three girder bridges for the extension of the Siamese railways.

Siam has hitherto ordered most of her locomotives and rolling-stock in Germany. She had also invited tenders for the above work from German, American and Belgian firms.

GERMAN MILITARY AVIATION.

TWO LIEUTENANTS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STETTIN, May 9.

Lieutenants Faber and Kurtz have been killed while flying at Schwerin-Josen.

MUNSIFF'S GUN STOLEN.

HOUSES OF GUESTS AT WEDDING SEARCHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

During a marriage festival at the house of the Munsiff of Chandpur a gun belonging to the Munsiff was stolen. The police took down the names of all, the guests and are searching their houses.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

PRETENDER DIES OF HIS WOUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

It is reported from Ujda that the notorious pretender El Roghi has died of wounds received in a fight with the French on the 1st instant.

UNITY OF IRELAND.

BASIS OF THE ULSTER SETTLEMENT.

SUFFRAGISTS AT LIBERAL MEETING.

PADLOCKED TO SEATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Speaking at Croydon, Dr. Macnamara said that the Irish question was on the point of settlement, which would be based on the ultimate unity of Ireland.

The Suffragists caused great disorder at the meeting and twenty of them were ejected. Rows of seats had to be removed because the women had padlocked themselves to them.

NO RESUMPTION OF CONVERSATIONS.

LONDON, May 8.

It is stated authoritatively that there have been no conversations since Monday. A resumption at present is not expected. The Unionists attribute this to the attitude of the Nationalists.

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

FORTY DEATHS REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 9.

An earthquake in Catania caused the death of thirty people at the village of Linera. The bodies of these have been discovered and 120 injured have been picked up. There may be other victims. Ten more were killed at Bongiardo. Much damage to property there and elsewhere was done by the earthquake.

FOUR VILLAGES DESTROYED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CATANIA, May 10.

It is officially announced that the earthquake destroyed the villages of Linera, Zerbati, Passapomo and Pennisi, and seriously damaged Santa Venerina, Santa Metria, Ammalati, Guardia and Bongiardo.

Forty-two bodies have been recovered at Linera, where sixty remain buried, and eleven bodies have been recovered elsewhere. Altogether 140 persons were injured.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S GRANDSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BRUNSWICK, May 10.

The German Emperor and Empress attended the christening of their grandson, Princess Victoria Louise's son. In the course of a speech, the Emperor said he hoped that the Prince in the course of time would work in the Council of German Princes for the greatness of the Fatherland, and would be a firm supporter of the Protestant faith.

RUSSIAN GRAIN DUTIES.

POSSIBILITY OF INCREASED TAX ON FLOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 10.

The Council of Empire has adopted the bill providing for a duty of thirty kopecks per pood on grain, peas and beans.

The Government representative hinted at the possibility of circumstances arising necessitating an increase in the duties on flour. The discussion of the question at the present moment, however, was considered inopportune.

THE DELHI CATHEDRAL.

BISHOP OF CALCUTTA'S SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

At a meeting of the Indian Church Aid Society, the Bishop of Calcutta advocated a special Committee to deal with the new Delhi Cathedral question. He admitted that it was a formidable task owing to certain opposition to the removal of the capital.

AMERICA'S PART IN CIVILISING ASIA.

WORKING FOR GENERAL GOOD ALONG WITH BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 8.

Sir Francis Younghusband was the guest of honour at a luncheon at the Pilgrims' Club to-day. He said he looked forward to the time when America would take her part in civilising Asia and working for the general good of Asia along with Great Britain.

ROYAL VISITORS TO LONDON.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

HEARTY OVATIONS FROM CROWDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

The King and Queen of Denmark arrive in London to-day on a visit to King George. The papers publish very cordial articles of welcome.

LONDON, May 9.

The King and the Queen of Denmark have arrived in London to pay their accession visit to King George and Queen Mary. Their Majesties were received by the Prince of Wales at Port Victoria.

As the Danish Royal Yacht steamed in, naval honours were rendered. The King and the Queen, Queen Alexandra, the other members of the Royal family, the Cabinet Ministers and a number of distinguished personages welcomed their Majesties at the London station. As the Royal procession passed through the streets to Buckingham Palace, the crowds accorded the King and Queen of Denmark a very hearty ovation.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA PRESIDES AT A DINNER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Queen Alexandra presided at the banquet given in honour of the King and Queen of Denmark. King Christian sat on her right and King George on her left.

King Christian was wearing the Order of the Garter which the King had privately conferred upon him. The two Kings exchanged toasts, dwelling upon the closeness of family ties and commercial intercourse uniting the two nations.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

COUNT BERCHTOLD ON HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUDAPEST, May 9.

Speaking before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Austrian Delegation, Count Berchtold said he believed there was no ground for pessimism regarding the European situation. The prospects of the establishment of the State organisation in Albania were not unfavourable.

EQUILIBRIUM IN ADRIATIC.

Austria-Hungary was closely watching events and would arrange her future policy in agreement with Italy. He admitted that Austria's Albanian policy involved many difficulties regarding the equilibrium in the Adriatic and the relations with Italy, but the difficulties were trifling in comparison with the advantages secured by Austria-Hungary.

RANGOON "NAVJOT" SEQUEL.

APPEAL IN DEFAMATION CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 9.

An appeal was presented to-day in the District Magistrate's Court by Mr. Rutledge, Government Advocate, with whom was associated Mr. Doctor, on behalf of Mr. J. D. Contractor against the Western Sub-Division Magistrate of Rangoon, declining to issue a process against the editor and printer of the "Sanj Vartman" on a charge of defamation, on amongst others the following grounds:—The learned Magistrate had erred in not holding that the offence had been committed by the respondent, that he acted improperly and illegally in admitting behind the back of the petitioner and his advocates on record, an issue of the "Sanj Vartman" subsequent to that in which the defamation was published, inasmuch as the process was not issued against respondent, and that consequently there was no basis for the order of the Court. The Magistrate had acted improperly, irregularly and illegally in relying upon a statement contained in an issue of the "Sanj Vartman." The Magistrate erred in law inasmuch as he laboured under the strange misapprehension that an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code can be purged by an apology. There were no materials before the Court to justify the magistrate to suggest that the petitioner desires an abject apology or that he had come to the Court to waste the time of the Court and to suggest that he had been offered an apology. In the absence of all proper materials before the Court, the learned Magistrate's dictum as to what should or should not satisfy the petitioner as a man of reasonable temper was unjustified. Wherefore the petitioner prayed that the Court be pleased to send for the records of the criminal trial and order a further inquiry into the petitioner's complaint.

No orders were passed by the Court.

THE "JUBILEE".

WON BY THE CURRAGH.

THREE OUTSIDERS PLACED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

The following was the result of the Kempton Park Jubilee Stakes, run to-day:—

THE CURRAGH, Prout	1
BLUE STONE, McKenna	2
DRINMORE, Spear	3
Maiden Erlegh, Walter Griggs	0
Junior, W. Huxley	0
Cigar, Watson	0
Fairy King, E. Huxley	0
Great Sport, Jelliss	0
Tuxedo, Robbins	0
Roseworthy, Donoghue	0
Berrilldon, Foy	0
Prue, R. Cooper	0
China Cock, Wing	0
Bechelor's Wedding, Plant	0
Rattlejack, R. Stokes	0
Braxted, Herbert	0
Grey Barbarian, Barber	0
Cheerful, Lemmel	0
Queen's Parade, J. Smith	0
Tinklebell, Dickens	0

Betting:—

100 to 8, THE CURRAGH.

10 to 1, BLUE STONE.

33 to 1, DRINMORE.

11 to 2, China Cock; 15 to 2, Junior; 8 to 1, Roseworthy; 20 to 1 each Prue and Cheerful.

Won by five lengths, head between second and third.

THE RACE.

Prue jumped off first followed by China Cock, Blue-stone and Fairy King. Rounding the bend into straight Blue-stone was leading, closely followed by China Cock, Prue and the Curragh. At distance the Curragh was in front and won in canter. China Cock was favourite at 3 to 1, with Junior close up.

THE DERBY.

KENNYMORE A STRONG FAVOURITE.

LONDON, May 9.

The latest London betting on the Derby is as follows:—

5 to 2, Kennymore.

9 to 2, The Tetrarch.

Derby betting on the course at Kempton:—

3,000 to 250, Ambassador.

3,000 to 45, Quixtus.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

THE RUMOURED WITHDRAWAL OF HURLINGHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 8.

Mr. Whitney, in an interview, said the Polo Association ignores the reports that England will not play in 1914.

He says Hurlingham cannot withdraw the challenge any more than Sir Thomas Lipton could if he found the Shamrock IV unsuitable, and that it is inconceivable that Hurlingham will withdraw at this late hour.

THE ENGLISH TEAM.

LONDON, May 9.

Hurlingham has appointed a sub-committee to co-operate with Lord Wimborne in the selection of the team for Meadowbrook. A trial match will take place to-day.

The English team will consist of Captain Tomkinson, Captain Bingham, Major Barrett and Major Hunter. The Hurlingham team will be Capta'n Cheape, Mr. Freaker, Mr. Buckmaster and Lord Wodehouse.

It is still doubtful whether Major Hunter will be able to go to America.

FINAL TEST OF ENGLISH TEAM FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, May 9.

Mr. Buckmaster's Hurlingham team beat Lord Wimborne's team for America by nine goals to eight. The match was played before a very large attendance, as it was regarded as the final test. At the end of the third chukker, the game stood at 3 to 1 in favour of Mr. Buckmaster's team, who had the best of the play until the sixth chukker, when Lord Wimborne's team rallied and playing brilliantly had the best of the scoring.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 8.

The M. C. C. drew with Notts.

A VICEREGAL DRAWING ROOM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 9.

It is notified that the Viceroy will hold a Drawing Room at Viceregal Lodge Simla, on 8th June at 9-30 p.m.

ALLEGED MURDER OF GIRL WIFE.

THE INFORMER'S STORY.

UNHAPPY MARRIED LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 9.

The trial of William Hamer and James Christie under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, (murder) was resumed on 6th May.

The first witness called was an Indian Christian woman who gave evidence concerning the identification of the body found in the Ganges as of the deceased.

Mr. McCauliffe, Military pensioner, was the next witness. He gave evidence on the same matter.

Mr. W. D. Lawrence, Loco Foreman, R.M.R., Fatehgarh, said Christie, the second prisoner, was a fitter under him. Christie's two chests were opened by the police in his presence and certain tools used by fitters were found in it. On being cross-examined he said Christie was a quiet man.

George Thomas Baker, Station Master, Fatehgarh, said Hamer had worked under him as ticket collector. Hamer had told him that his wife had gone away to Kasganj to his parents.

Mr. Stewart, who was station master at Fatehgarh before Mr. Baker, said he did not think Hamer and his wife were unhappy in their married life.

Guard Halliburn spoke about the mattress which Hamer had given him to use a few days after his arrival from Kasganj. This mattress which was made over by him to the police was identified by other witnesses as having belonged to the late Mrs. Hamer.

Mr. Sharpe an Inspector of the Railway Police, gave evidence as to several contradictory statements made to him by Hamer. He said he was at the river bank a very short time after the body had been found. He made a plan of the place where the body and clothes were found. He said professional divers were sent for by the Superintendent of Police.

Nanne Gariwala said in the month of December, 1913, some days before Christmas, Hamer went to Rakha in his ghara and brought back Mrs. Hamer from there. He identified the dress worn by her, as also the mattress.

ALLAHABAD, May 10.

The following further evidence was recorded in the Fatehgarh Murder Case:—

Setul, sweeper, working at Farrukhabad station deposed that on the morning of the 13th December 1913 he went to the Musafirkhana attached to the station and found there a tin box and a bundle of clothes. He reported the matter to the Station Master who told him to tell the Railway police about it and put the things in the lost property office.

Mohammed Ishaq, then Mohurir of the Railway Police at Farrukhabad, said he saw the box and bundle and got a list of their contents from the assistant goods clerk.

Kanhai Dhobi said the place where he washed the clothes was very near the spot where clothes in question were found by the divers. He saw the clothes when the bundle was opened and he now identified them. The clothes which were wrapped round a piece of *kanker* weighing about five seers were covered with mud.

Lalla, diver, stated he had dived and found the bundle of clothes which he now identified.

Gulab Dhobi examined but what Kanhai had said.

Mathuri Dhobi testified when he went to the ghat he found the body of a woman floating in the water not far off from where he washed his clothes.

Ali Buksh, diver, said that he dived and found the body at a depth of about 10 or 11 feet. He brought the body up and made it over to Mr. Castellori, Reserve Inspector.

Ram Pershad, zemindar of the village of Naugama, about a mile away from the place where the body was found, said he was present with the police when Taivar Tussain pointed out the spots where the woman was alleged to have been killed and where her body was thrown into the Ganges. He also saw the little tin of cotton waste which was found in the field not very far from the place. He was also present when the body was found.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF TAZA.

CONSOLIDATION OF FRENCH RULE IN N. W. AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 9.

The occupation of Taza, halfway between Fez and the Algerian frontier, upon which two French Columns are advancing East and West is expected to-morrow, It will constitute the most important step in the consolidation of French rule in Northwest Africa by joining up Algeria with the portion of Morocco already controlled. The Taza district is inhabited by wild tribes supporting a pretender who, however, was crushingly defeated on the 5th instant by the western column.

THE MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, May 10.

The P. and O. s.s. Macedonia, with the outward mails of the 1st instant, left for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

DEFENCE STATEMENTS.

ALL PLEAD "NOT GUILTY,"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The hearing of the Rajabasar bomb case was resumed before Mr. Panton, at Hastings House yesterday. Mr. A. H. Cumming, Legal Remembrancer, was present in the Court during the reading of the written statement of the accused.

SHOSHANKA'S STATEMENT.

The statement of Amritalal (alias Shoshenka Shekar Hazara), was as follows:—

"I am not guilty. The article (exhibit 1) and the other tin cases, iron pieces, lacquer etc., found in the room which I occupied were never intended for a bomb-shell. I do not know how to prepare bombs nor have I any connection whatsoever with bombs or with any association or organisation which has bomb making as one of its object. While I was at Dacca I came to know Chandra Sekhar De, accused. I left Dacca, in 1908, and first took service in the Narainpur Katchery of Manindra Kumar Mazumdar of Bajitpur, in the Faridpur District. After serving there for some time I came to Calcutta and have been serving in different places and at last at the Linde Ice Factory in the oxy-acetyline department and have been earning an honest living for myself. Besides earning my pay at the factory I earned something by repairing bicycles. The black lacquer in my room was used for painting cycle frames. In August or September last, Babu Jogendranath Dutta, who is a witness in the case, came to live in our house. Soon after coming in, he made himself very friendly with me and mixed freely with me. Jogendra showed unusual friendship towards me and scarcely mixed with any of the other tenants of the house. He knew that I was a machanic engaged in the oxy-acetyline department of the Linde Ice Factory, and one day he suggested to me that we should try and manufacture a simple and cheap acetyline gas lamp which would be used as a substitute for the native "kuppis," saying that such a lamp would have a very large sale. He told me that he was an engineer and contractor and he could give me the design and push forward the sales of the lamp, but as he was not a mechanic, he could not prepare it and so asked me to do so. He suggested the details of the lamp, namely the tin discs and the general construction. Jogendra Babu told me that if a simple lamp could be prepared at a very cheap price which might be afforded even by hotel-keepers and other in place of the "kuppis," he would take charge of pushing it in the market and expected a large profit. We were experimenting in the manner suggested by Jogendra and "exhibit 1" is only a part of the generator I was making under his instructions."

AJINESH CHANDER'S STATEMENT.

Dinesh Chunder Das Gupta in his written statement said he became known to Shoshunka during the Burdwan flood relief works. He had gone to 296/1, to nurse a friend of Shoshunka who was ill. Shoshunka had left the room when Jogendra Dutt walked into the room and moved about it. His coat was hanging on a peg. He could not say how the cipher list came to be in the pocket of the coat. It was not in his handwriting and he was not aware of any incriminating articles in the room.

SARODA GUHA'S STATEMENT.

Saroda Charan Guha said he left home because he had a quarrel with his father owing to the latter's mercenary habits and because his wife was illtreated by the members of his family. He was religiously inclined and made up his mind to learn "Yoga" at Benares. He was very ill when he reached Calcutta on November 17th, on his way to Benares. He first went to the house of a friend at 88, Upper Circular Road, and having met Shoshunka on the way went with him to his room for better accommodation. The president panchayet of his village, who was his enemy, placed him under police surveillance.

KALIPADO GHOSE'S STATEMENT.

Kalipado Ghose's statement was read as follows:—

"I am not guilty. I never conspired with anybody to prepare explosives. I did not know any of the accused except Shoshunka before. I knew him because I lived at a house adjoining his, bearing the same number and had my meals at the same hotel with him. I had no intimacy with him. I did not print the 'Liberty' leaflets. I never saw them before December 6th, the day of my arrest. On that day one Baroda, the son of my landlady with whom I had previously been intimate, took me along College Street with him. When we were going along college street he handed over to me some folded papers and asked me to keep them for him. I put them in my pocket not knowing what they were. Immediately after this Baroda left me and I was arrested. I never tried to throw the papers away when arrested. The Sub-Inspector seemed to know that the papers were in my pocket, because he immediately made a grab at my pocket."

Mr. Pugh addressed the Court and an adjournment was then made till Monday.

EMPIRE DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 9.

There will be a local holiday at Simla on 24th instant in honour of the Empire Day.

COLONY FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

HON. MR. ABBOTT'S SCHEME.

FIVE ACRE LOTS FOR SETTLERS.

Since Rudyard Kipling gave expression to his dream of a colony for Anglo-Indians in Kashmere, that was to be the breeding ground of a nation of soldiers, many have given expression to a similiar idea, less militantly imperial it must be said, but it has been left to the Hon. Mr. J. H. Abbott, the community's repesentative in the Viceroy's Council, to give the scheme a practical turn, which, judging from its reception, seems assured of success. Taking advantage of his visit to this city, a "Chronicle" representative interviewed Mr. Abbott, who stole a short time from the busy thirty hours he spent in Bombay, to explain the Abbott Mount Scheme.

The site of the estate which it is proposed to colonise with members of the Anglo-Indian Empire League and the Anglo-Indian Association, is on the plateau of the Lohar Ghat, 6,000 ft. above the sea-level, a thousand acres in extent and in full view of the Snowy range. The situation and climatic conditions are ideal. The rainfall is but 40 to 50 inches per annum, the temperature 40 degrees at its lowest, and 80 at its highest, and the climate dry, bracing and healthy. The nearest railway station to the estate is Tanakpur, about 38 miles away, on the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, but the colony will not be difficult of access.

SEVENTY ALLOTMENT TAKEN UP.

It is proposed that the entire area should be purchased by the Abbott Mount Hill Estate Co. Ltd., who will reserve half of the estate to be developed by themselves, while the remainder will be leased out in small lots not exceeding five acres, and the approval with which the scheme has been received may be gauged when it is stated, as Mr. Abbott did to the "Chronicle" representative, that although the scheme is not yet public, seventy of the hundred allotments have already been taken up. Settlers are expected to pay a rental of ten rupees per acre up to three acres, and five rupees for every additional acre up to five acres, that is the annual rental for five acres will forty rupees, or chirty rupees for three acres. In addition to this a premium of Rs. 50 per acre for the first three and Rs. 25 for two additional acres will be charged for the right to settle on the land. The promoters have three plans for modest cottages, the cheapest of which it is estimated will cost Rs. 1,500, and the largest, double that amount, and the lease could be made either perpetual or for ninety-nine years. It is not intended that the colony should, at least in its beginnings, attract young men; it is rather the man who has retired, and is desirous of bringing up his children in a healthy climate it is hoped to attract, and the promoters are determined as far as possible to make the Colony self-contained and self-supporting. To this end the Company will erect a store where necessaries could be purchased at its lowest price, to provide facilities that will reduce to a minimum the employment of domestic servants, and purchase or help to find a market for the produce grown by the settlers. It is stated that the climate and conditions are ideal for farming, fruit growing and seri-culture, and it is intended to do everything possible to meet the settlers half way. Thus, if a man has not the money to pay entirely for a cottage, the Company will advannce half the cost, besides undertaking to improve such holdings as have not advanced during a period of one to five years by planting it with orchard seedlings of selected kinds, or rendering assistance of a similiar nature, advancing half the cost. Mr. Abbott expressed himself sanguine of the success of his scheme, and much store is set on the services of Mr. Fred Murcutt, who has been appointed manager.

THE PROPOSED ENGLISH TOUR.

Asked as to his scheme for taking a number of Anglo-Indians on a pleasure to trip to England, Mr. Abbott said that negotiations to secure one of the military transport boats had fallen through, but he nevertheless hoped to have everything ready and the tour to begin in the first week in May 1915. The party, he said, would consist of one thousand, of whom 450 would be children, 50 of them orphans, who would be taken free of charge. There was to be three classes—300 third class, 150 second class, 50 first class and fifty workers among the adults—who would pay Rs. 120, Rs. 150, and Rs. 200 respectively per month during the trip, which was to extend five months, three and a half of which was to be spent in England. That amount will cover the passage both ways and pay all hotel expenses. Mr. Abbott, who seemed very enthusiastic over the scheme, stated that special care and attention would be given to the children, who would not necessarily be accompanied by their parents It was proposed to have among the workers bands of teachers, nurses, etc., who would give the youngsters their attention, and special trips would be arranged for the little ones without any extra cost to their parents. From Port Said it was intended to take the children on to Cairo, and from Naples to see the ruins of Pompeu, and perhaps to Rome. While in London there would be frequent excursions for the children to the interesting sites of the city. While it would primarily be a pleasure trip, Mr. Abbott hoped to be able to arrange for several deputations, if possible to the Secretary of State, the Prime Minister and the King. Through these deputations he also hoped to introduce Anglo-India to the industrial interests in England, such as the introduction of railway men to the railways, etc. There would also be hockey, football, cricket, and shooting teams, not, of course, with the intention of challenging all England, but through friendly contests demonstrating the proficiency of Anglo-Indians in these branches of sport. Here again, membership in the Anglo-Indian Empire League or Anglo-Indian Association was essential to participation in the scheme.

Mr. Abbott left on Saturday evening by the Punjab mail for Jhansi.

COASTING PASSENGER TRADE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Correspondence has already appeared in your columns some time ago on the above subject, but it appears to me that matters have now reached a stage when combined strenuous and earnest attempt should be made by all those who have to frequent the coasting ports in general, and the mercantile community in particular.

When the management of the B. S. N. Co. was taken over by the present European concern from the Mohomadan administration, it was hailed with satisfaction by a large body of people, in that they foresaw happy days for them and that their comforts and convenience when on board which was a matter of irremediable complaint under Mohomadan rule, would be attended to. But all such hopes have proved to be only futile and the public have come to regard the old management infinitely more preferable to the present.

In the first place, regularity in the arrival and departure of steamers is a thing practically unknown. The steamer which was announced to leave Bombay for Mangalore on Monday last did not leave till Wednesday at three in the afternoon. Nor was the change of timing notified to the Public. The result is that many a family had to return disappointed with bag and baggage. What amount of trouble and inconvenience and expense such a course entails on the poor passengers, and whether such treatment would for a moment be tolerated even by the most barbarous people in England, I leave my readers to imagine.

Then again, what are the facilities afforded to the travelling public on board the ship? The space allotted for the second-class passengers is one in which even Khalasis on English cargo boats would hardly condescend to sit for a smoke. With hot smoky chimney in the centre and lifeboats suspended at the sides, the second-class passengesr are crowded into a small space with scarcely any ventilation and the frequent disturbance caused by the steamer servants running about. The miserable tales of the third-class passengers and the treatment they are subjected to, I shall not attempt to deseribe as they can be imagined from the princely accomodation provided to the second class passengers.

Under the Mohomadan regime, the passengers had the advantage of obtaining any refreshments, at all ports between Bombay and Mangalore, from local petty traders, but the managing firm has gone to the extent of levying a tax on the traders who come on board with a few perquisites, and with the tips to the boatmen, the police and the Khalasis, the enterprise was found by them to be so expensive that they discontinued coming on board. In justice to the agents, I must admit that they have appointed a caterer and accomodated him in the unhealthiest and most insanitary place imaginable on a cargo boat.

Yours, etc.
G. B.

Bombay, May 2nd.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company has long had the monopoly of running steamers on the West Coast from Bombay to Mangalore; and this monopoly has only been partially broken by a rival company (recently started plying steamers between Bombay and Marwagoa to meet the extra passenger traffic of the intermediate ports. The extremely unsatisfactory condition of the service has again and again been the subject-matter of complaints and representations to the authorities. Many a District Officer has ere now tried to tackle the matter, but without success. The steamer Company having its head-quarters in Bombay and most of the public with whom it has to deal being of the mofussil sea-coast towns, the District Officers concerned cannot apparently reach that inviolate Body unless the whole administrative machine of the Bombay Government is moved: and that surely is too large a step. So, there is to be no end to the sufferings of the mofussil public.

The over-crowding on the steamers necessitating the huddling together of passengers on the deck and on occasions in the godowns is a feature common enough and many a high-placed European officer used to the amenities and comforts of a voyage on the ocean-going liners or even on the B. I. S. N. Company's coasting steamers has often shuddered to find that he could not move backwards or forwards on board these steamers without trampling on the unfortunate passengers.

The inadequate number of calls at the several ports for the greater part of what may be called the 'steamer season' (the steamers only run from September to the middle of May) has been keenly felt by all and is the cause of the over-crowding above referred to. It will not be denied that the passenger traffic is so large on this coast that the travelling public has a right to expect a purely passenger service instituted for their convenience. Yet, the B. S. N. Co. seems to think nothing at all of the passengers or their convenience.

Sir, what has moved me to pen these few lines is my latest experience on one of these steamers. According to the usual programme, a steamer was due to leave Bombay on Monday the 27th April. So, the passengers at the appointed hour f 12 a.m. made for the Prince's Dock, many of them with families and heavy luggage; but what were their feelings could better be imagined than described when on arriving at the Docks they found that the sailing that day had been cancelled.

Yours, etc.
PRO BONO PUBLICO

Karwar, May 7.

POSITION AND STATUS OF AUDITORS.

ASSOCIATION FORMED IN BOMBAY.

WATCH DOGS NOT BLOOD-HOUNDS.

A public meeting of the practising and qualified auditors was held on Saturday, in the rooms of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Apollo Street, for the purpose of inaugurating an association of Auditors. In the absence of Mr. A. F. Ferguson, Mr. J. A. Dalal was elected to the chair.

At the outset the chairman read a letter from Mr. Ferguson addressed to Mr. S. B. Billimoria explaining his position regarding the meeting. It was as follows:

"Since seeing you this morning I have again given the matter very careful consideration and consulted with my partners. Our view is that as the meeting is called for the purpose of considering the formation of an Association of Auditors doubtless those present at the meeting will desire that this should be done. I may here state that I am in entire sympathy with the object in view but until I hear from the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England, to whom I have written by this Mail asking for their opinion and advice regarding the formation of such an association, I would prefer not to take any active part in the proceedings. On hearing from the Institute, I shall be very pleased to put their views before the Committee, should it be formed and should they desire me to do so. As I say, I am in entire sympathy with the proposal and if I may be permitted I would suggest that after hearing the views of the gentlemen present the meeting be adjourned for two months, by which time also we shall have a much larger number of certified Auditors in Bombay and be able to ascertain their views. If you think fit, I shall be very glad if you will read this letter to the meeting."

EXAGGERATED NOTIONS.

The chairman then dwelt upon the necessity of forming an association of Auditors This necessity, he said, had been long felt both for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of auditors and of dissipatng certain exaggerated notions which prevailed among people regarding the duties and responsibilities of auditors. The powers of the auditors, he asserted, were limited, but even if they were greater they were not in a position to do what people expected them to do. An eminent English judge had described them as watch dogs. They were not blood-hounds. Their duty was to see that the work done by directors and managers was above-board and honest. It was futile to expect them within the few short visits that they paid to different institutions to find out frauds in accounts which might have been cooked up by unscrupulous managers for a series of years, or to be able to say that the names of certain persons in whose names the accounts stood were fictitious or that they were substantial parties. He admitted that there were auditors who might be termed sleeping dogs who thought their duty was done when they signed ready-made balance sheets. There were also auditors who were easy tools working under the thumb of unscrupulous managers or knowingly assisting them in their surreptitious doings. He expressed the hope that they would be able to have among them such a distinguished auditor as Mr. Ferguson to safely pilot the barque of their new association.

NECESSITY FOR AN ASSOCIATION.

Mr. S. B. Billimoria said:—

The desirability of having a local association of qualified men in our profession is not denied. We have such societies all over the world and some of them have grown so considerably in influence as to command public confidence. The word "chartered accountant" has become almost a household word and is considered in itself the stamp of adequate qualification, not merely for the fact that certain societies have been granted a Royal Charter but that they have exercised due care in selecting their members. They have become so well-known and recognised not because of quantity but because of the quality and we hope to build up in the near future in India a circle of equally competent and qualified men who may be entrusted with the responsible duties of accountants and auditors, in concerns, commercial, industrial and others. There have been in India persons of wide and extensive experience who are, as good as chartered accountants. In fact some of the leading practising accountants, though not being members of chartered institutions, are styled by the public as chartered accountants in the belief that all capable accountants are chartered accountants. This proposed association will consist of men who have been considered fit to undertake the growing responsibilities of the profession and by due care, selection and strict examination we may hope to be recognised both by the Government and the general public. The details as to qualifications need not be discussed to-day but will have to be settled after due consideration by a Committee to be appointed from among you gentleman present here, and that committee will look to the protection of the profession. If the Association be formed it will elevate the status and procure the advancement of the interest of the profession.

Such a society, looking to local conditions, and requirements should have come into existence some years back. In fact I attempted, under the able leadership of Mr. A. F. Ferguson, the distinguished accountant in this Presidency, to form an association but it was then thought that time and circumstances did not warrant the existence of an association and the idea was given up. I was again approached a few days ago by leading members of the profession to bring about, if possible, an association, and you, gentlemen, have accordingly been invited to express your views on the desirability or otherwise of forming such an association. We are all obliged to Mr. Mehta for convening this meeting and giving us an opportunity of publicly expressing our views. We are thankful to the Indian Merchants' Chambers not only for granting us the use of their Hall but also for their keen interest in matters relating to our profession.

I trust, gentlemen, you will agree with me that the present is an opportune time for us to have a Society of our own and if my proposal to form an association is accepted and qualified members of the profession be invited to join, we shall have taken lead in India, just as Bombay has the good fortune of taking a lead in several important and useful movements. I have pleasure in submitting for your acceptance the following proposition:—"That an Association be formed of all the practising and qualified auditors of Bombay for the purpose of safe-guarding the interest of the profession and that it be styled Bombay Association of Professional Accountants."

Mr. B. P. Wadia seconded the proposition which was carried.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. K. N. Chundabhoy then moved: That a provisional Committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to prepare a draft of the constitution of the propsed Association and to otherwise look to the interests of the profession until such time as a regular Committee under the rules is appointed. That Mr. S. B. Billimoria be requested to assist the Committee for the time being as a Secretary, and Mr. J. K. Mehta be requested to assist the provisional Committee as a joint Secretary: Mr. A, F. Ferguson, President, Mr. K. S. Aiyar, Mr. S. B. Billimoria, Mr. A. C. Rice, Khan Bahadur J. A. Dalal, Mr. N. S. Jamsetjee, Mr. K. N. Chandabhoy, Mr. F. L. MacAfee, Mr. J. R. Batliboi, Mr. Kirtikar, Mr. B. P. Wadia. Mr. F. A. C. Furdunji, Mr. D. H. Ashburner, Mr. Devidas Vithaldas, Mr. S. S. Engineer, Mr. C. H. Sopariwala, and Mr. Nagindas.

Mr. M. L. Khergamwalla seconded the resolution, and it was carried.

The following resolutions were also carried:—

That the aforementioned Committee be empowered, whenever they think necessary, to petition to the Government or to join other public bodies in making such a petition with a view to serving the objects of the Association.

That the Indian Merchants' Chamber be thanked for the constant interest they have evinced in the question of the qualifications of Auditors and for lending the use of their hall for this meeting.

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

MAHANT MURDER CASE.

AN INDORE SCHOOL TEACHER'S STORY.

(Associated Press.)

ARRAH, (BIHAR), May 9.

In the Mahant murder case to-day Sheonarain, a teacher in Indore State, said he went to Jaipur, five or six years ago and after studying at the Maharaja's School accepted service in Arjunlal's private school. There were one hundred students there, the majority being Jains. The school consisted of a boarding house and a samiti with male and female sections. Arjun was secretary of the male section and the object was to spread the Jain religion. Witness did not become a member and did not know of any covert object.

About a month after the Delhi-bomb outrage, Motichand Maneckchand and Jaichand left and returned in less than a month. In the presence of the witness Deochand and others, the three, talking among themselves, said they had murdered a Sadhu near Moghulserai, but did not get any money. Witness gathered that Jorwar Singh, was also concerned in the murder. After their return Jorawar Singh, went to the boarding house. Witness remembered he had a mark on his face. Witness later left for Delhi, Jodhpur, Benares and Indore.

At Indore he stayed with Arjunlal who had become principal of the new school about to be opened. In February witness went to Bombay to make arrangements for the Indore school and on March 13th, was arrested there by the police. Asked by Mr. Manuk if he had heard whether Bishen Dutt had knowledge of the murder, witness first said "It may be so. If you ask me for proof or the source of the information I could give it to you." Further questioned he replied,—"No."

"A TALE NO CHILD WOULD BELIEVE."

Deochand Jain, a student, said he had joined Arjunlal's Jaipur school at first against his father's permission. After Bissen Dutt's second visit to the school Moti Manick and Jaichand went on a pilgrimage and returning after a month they had killed a Sadhu and a boy. Arjunlal, Balchand, Issrudan, witness and others were present at the time. Later Jaichand told him that they had gone to bring money for the service of the country but had failed. When witness heard of the murder he became frightened and left the room. Last January he went to Baroda. The police searched his house and found a vow in his handwriting. He wrote it in Arjunlal's boarding house at Jaipur in 1913. He copied it from a scrap of paper he found in the library in the handwriting of Balchand Kothain. He copied it in order to ask Balchand later what it meant.

The Magistrate,—That is a tale no child would believe.

Questioned regarding the Samiti witness said its object was to spread education.

Balchand, son of a teacher of Sholapur, said he was formerly a student at Arjunlal's school. He was not a member of the Samiti but understood that its object was to spread education and Jain philosophy. He corroborated the statement that the accused, on returning, talked of murdering a Sadhu and a boy in the presence of Arjunlal and others.

Nandakissore, principal of a Benares school, deposed that three or four students of Arjunlal whom he knew obtained shelter at his school in February 1913.

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY.

MR PAGE ON UNCHANGING APPEAL.

FLOWERS FOR POET'S GRAVE.

It would be impossible to imagine more delightful weather conditions for the Shakespeare Birthday celebrations than those which prevailed to-day, wrote the Special Correspondent of the "Times" from Stratford-upon-Avon on April 23rd. In the early morning the prospect looked uncertain, but by the time the American Ambassador and the representatives of other nations had unfurled the flags of their 52 countries, with the Union Jack presented by his Majesty floating proudly at the head of the line, the weather had improved considerably, and for the rest of the day the sun poured down on as picturesque a scene as ever Stratford can supply.

The number of people who walked in procession from the birthplace to the Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity, each bearing a handful of flowers intended for the poet's grave, seemed as large as ever. This ceremony, always in its picturesque simplicity the most striking event of the day, was followed by the luncheon arranged by the Shakespeare Club, at which the American Ambassador and Mr. Bourchier were the principal speakers, and to-night there was a performance at *Much Ado About Nothing*, with Mr. Bourchier as Benedick, Mr. Gerald Lawrence as Don Pedro, and Miss Margaret Halstan as Beatrice. Last night's production at the Memorial Theatre was *A Comedy of Errors* not often seen at the Festival, in which Mr. Bourchier appeared as the Dromio of Ephesus and Mr. Patrick Kirwan as the Dromio of Syracuse.

The Mayor of Stratford (Mr. Winter) presided at the luncheon, when the Rumanian Minister presented to the Shakespeare Club a letter from the Queen of Rumania with the words, "Oh, happy England, that gave birth to the world's greatest poet!—Carmen Sylva."

SHAKESPEARE AND HUMAN LIFE.

The American Ambassador proposed "The Immortal Memory of William Shakespeare." He said that in the course of his intellectual development every man of independent spirit came into a state of mind which compelled him to say to himself, "So far I have followed authority and I have shaped my opinions by the opinions of others. Now I must form judgments of my own." Very soon in his progress he must ask:—"What is Shakespeare to *me*?" The mood of merely literary study was laid aside, for such a man was now in search of life and of his own proper measure. He would presently find out whether his mental tastes be normal, his attitude to his fellows tolerant and rational, and whether he had a good intellectual grip and wind. It was thus that every man who was ever really to profit by the great dramatist at last approached him, and he found the whole world of action and emotion and all varieties of human experience mirrored in those plays. Especially did he find all his own moods and potentialities, his own dangers, audacities, escapes, failures, and triumphs mirrored there. Any such man could write his own innermost autobiography in moods and in passages from Shakespeare.

THE ABSENCE OF STALENESS.

It was that quality which set Shakespeare in a class by himself. His subject matter was unchanging. It was startling to think that nothing had happened in the last three centuries that had made a single character in those plays stale. Most Governments had changed. Great populations had grown up on continents that had been wastes. Science had applied itself to many practical revolutions and it had infinitely widened men's vision. Systems of philosophy had come and gone; thinking men had completely readjusted themselves to the universe and to one another. None of those great events which had changed almost everything else had changed the infinite variety nor staled the charm of these stories of human action and emotion. By the joy they got out of Shakespeare they might measure themselves accurately. Morbid moods could not survive communion with his vast healthful mind, and their relation to life would swing back to sanity and cheerfulness by his help. If one had a taste for degeneracy in literature Shakespeare would not please him until he had cured him. For these reasons more nearly all the world would unite in celebrating the 300th anniversary of his death than would unite in celebrating anything else. No other literature made so wide an appeal. No religion nor philosophy, nor social, nor economic, nor political creed, and no hero commanded such unhesitating admiration of men of all nations and all races. The educated classes in all languages knew him; and in all English and German-speaking lands he was a part of the common speech of all men, learned and unlearned. No other writer had so broken over the barries of language and race and nationality and philosophy and religion as that most nearly universal of all the sons of men. (Cheers.)

Professor G. C. Henderson (Adelaide) proposed the toast of "The Drama."

ACTORS AND THE VARIETY STAGE.

Mr. Arthur Bourchier, who replied to the toast, said that the stage had never been so many-sided or so international as it was to-day. They had recently had dramas dealing with life in Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Canada America, China, Japan, and Persia. But in this modern dramatists were only following in the tracks of Shakespeare. Some of them might find in Shakespeare's fearless plea for tolerance of the Jew the precursor of Mr. Zangwill's not less arresting plea, while perhaps Lady Macbeth was but the proto-type of that more amiable, if equally astute, Scottish lady—Bunty. (Laughter.) Much balderdash had been talked lately of the lowering of the dignity of their calling by its association with variety work. The work in the variety hall was the severest test for actor and playwright, who had to hold an audience every minute of the play or fail dismally. The variety theatre had rescued the one-act play after managers had found it impossible to place it in a theatre programme. What a drama in brief Shakespeare might have written and what a *revue* his gorgeous imagination might have conceived if a variety theatre had stood opposite the Globe Theatre when Elizabeth was Queen! If this was an age of variety in drama, it was also an age of variety in the setting of drama when the old school and the freak school jostled each other on the stage and off. Realism and hatred of realism were strange extremes, and those who believed in the common sense of a middle course could afford to smile at both. But he would pay his tribute to the wonderful stage management in Berlin of Reinhardt, who seemed to have said the last word both in simplicity and in magnificence by his productions. It would be a step towards an artistic entente with Germany if they could induce him to contribute to their celebrations of the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death in two years' time. He had already entered upon some *pourparlers* with him on the subject, and Professor Reinhardt had received his suggestion with enthusiasm. (Cheers.)

ENDOWING A NATIONAL THEATRE.

With the approach of the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death schemes were being put forward for a fitting and lasting memorial. The only one that really counted was the National Theatre, for which they required an adequate endowment fund and a company of actors skilled in the performance of Shakespeare's plays. If at least 1,000 persons would guarantee £50 each for five years they would have a fund of £250,000 or more. He promised not only his £50 subscription, but he would gladly give up many night's salary if an understudy should be wanted for a minor part.

Their theatre established, what a chance for the Strafford Players! Let them subsidize them as a body of players, second to none in all-round excellence, with a Shakespeare an repertoire of plays, which could be called upon, without the expense and worry of constant rehearsals, to collaborate with the best artists that England could supply, and thus form a sound stock company. Some day he hopped to see a tablet on the wall of the National Theatre inscribed with these words:—"The citizens of Shakespeare's birthplace gave England their first company of National Players." (Cheers.)

FIVE TONS OF LOVE LETTERS.

STORY OF ENGLISH COUNTESS.

An astounding story of criminal adventure was, incidentally revealed through a young Milanese lady's visit to the Morgue, whither she had gone to ascertain whether an unidentified nobleman who recently shot himself in the Genoa express was her former lover, the self-styled Count Lepanto Battista de Cavicchy.

Convinced that her apprehension was unfounded, the lady, who belongs to an upper-class family, narrated to the Commissioner of Police how she had been betrayed under a promise of marriage. She was abandoned by the "count," says the "Chronicle's" Milan correspondent, after he had persuaded her to make over a portion of her dowry to him.

Detectives succeeded in tracing the individual to Stresa, on Lake Maggiore, where he represented himself as a lineal descendant of the Borgias. He was endeavouring to arrange a marriage with a pretty young English countess.

On being arrested a large number of pawn-tickets were found on the man for jewellery, the proceeds of a recent robbery from a wealthy family residing at Fiorenzuola.

Amorous correspondence with the young lady mentioned above also came to light. Telling her he was in urgent need of at least £4,000 for the purchase of a partnership in a Milan jeweller's business, the man first suggested that she should obtain from her father that sum as part of her dowry, and finally persuaded her to try and break open the strong-room at her home. Failing in that attempt, the girl, at his instigation, simulated a burglary, stole all her mother's jewellery, and handed it to her sweetheart, together with her own.

Before he decamped with the gems he got the girl to put her signature to three blank bills of exchange, which the family subsequently redeemed for £4,000, in the hope of hushing up a scandal.

The dangerous adventurer turns out to be the son of a poor Customs House porter in Rome. By means of matrimonial advertisements in the newspapers he was in correspondence with over 500 girls. The police seized about 100cwt. of love-letters of recent date, including some written by a Princess in Turin.

ROBBERS IN A TRUNK.

Some days ago a girl named Yakovleva entered the service of M. Roboff, a wealthy merchant, at Lbovo, on the Moscow-Windau-Rybinsk Railway, on April 13, Yakhovleva had brought to the house a large trunk containing, so she said, her belonging.

No sooner was it taken into the kitchen than a dog of M. Roboff's made a rush at it, barking and growling. The animal was driven off several times, but persisted in returning. M. Roboff was informed of its strange behaviour, and his suspicions being excited he ordered Yakovleva to open the trunk. On her refusing to do so he had the box opened by some male servants, and two youths armed with revolvers were found crouching inside. They were obviously would-be burglars. They attempted to use their revolvers, but were immediately overpowered and arrested, together with Yakhovleva.—

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

CHANGES ON THE JUDICIAL BENCH.

M. P.'S. RACE TO VOTE.

NEW PLAYS AND REVUES.

JOURNALISTS' BRILLIANT BALL.

Fine weather continues to favour the social round in London. There was a brilliant opening performance of the Opera season with Melba in "La Boheme" and several new plays and revues were put on during mail week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 24.

Take him all in all, the clerk of the weather has behaved himself very well during the past week, while in Paris, where the King and Queen have been royally entertained, cloudless skies and sunshine have been uninterrupted. No doubt you will long before this have published all there is to be said about the Royal visit to Paris. Their Majesties are now on their way back and will no doubt be given a hearty reception by the crowd that is now awaiting their arrival at the station.

Changes of great importance have just taken place in our judicial bench. An able and kind-hearted judge has just resigned in the person of Sir Arthur Moseley Channell, whose sensitiveness and humanity were such that for years he had found it quite beyond his power to preside over trials for murder. Sir Arthur comes of a legal stock, his father having been a well-known Baron of the Exchequer under the old system. The retiring judge is a man of unusual ability. At Cambridge he took high honours in both the mathematical and classical tripos. As a sportsman he has had an equally distinguished career having won the Colquhoun Sculls in 1860; the University Pairs oars in 1861; and Henley Grand Challenge and Ladies Plate in 1861. In later life Sir Arthur had been a keen yachtsman.

Another vacancy in the King's Bench Division has been created by the elevation of Mr. Justice Pickford to be a Lord Justice of Appeal. The two vacant judgships are being filled by Mr. Montague Shearman and Mr. John Sankey. It is pleasant to reflect that neither of these appointments have the least suggestion of political bias about them. Mr. Shearman is a particularly able lawyer, albeit his personality is not without its eccentricities. Few who have merely seen the scholarly looking spectacled King's Council in the High Court can realise that here again is a distinguished lawyer who in his day was a great athlete as well as a scholar. Both at Merchant Taylors Schools and at Oxford, where he was a scholar of St. John's Mr. Shearman was a leader of sports. He was President of the Oxford University Athletic Club, and a great football player. He has written books on football and athletics generally. Mr. John Sankey was a Lancing College and Jesus, Oxford, man; no doubt his education at the former establishment accounts for that strong passion for the Anglican Church, that has characterised his career. He is a bachelor.

REMARKABLE TRAVELLING FEAT.

A remarkable feat in travelling has just been accomplished by Mr. Davison Dalziel, the Conservative member for Brixton. Having received an urgent whip while in Paris to vote on the Welsh Church Bill, Mr. Dalziel kept an important business appointment in Brussels and and then undertook a record race to Westminster. With the assistance of two special trains and a chartered steamer he managed to steam into Charing Cross Station six hours after he left Brussels.

The remarkable feat of this energetic Member of Parliament is characteristic of Mr. Dalziel's whole career, which has been adventurous and successful on account of the determination with which he has allowed nothing to stand between him and an immediate object. He is a nephew of those distinguished engravers who among other enterprises were responsible for the journal "Ally Sloper" in its days of distinction and popularity. Educated at Lancing College, he went to America early in life and was there engaged in journalistic enterprises. Finally he came to London, founded Dalziel's News Agency, and subsequently the advertising agency in connection with it. But it was as a financier and company promoter that Mr. Dalziel made his greatest success. He is Chairman of the Pullman Sleeping Car Company and was the first man to put motor cabs on the streets of London. During the past few years he has controlled the Morning and Evening "Standard" newspapers.

THE LATE SIR H. BRACKENBURY.

By the death of Sir Henry Brackenbury there has passed away the last of two brothers whom a distinguished officer once told me were the cleverest men in the Army. Whether their genius for generalship was commensurate with their administrative and general intellectual qualities is a question. In any case there is no question that during his life the distinguished soldier who has just died rendered invaluable service to his country. The earliest days of his career were spent in India during the troubles of 1857, and it was scarcely ten years later that he was appointed to the very important position of inspector of military history at Woolwich. While there he was chosen for a civil position to accompany the French Army during the Franco-Prussian War, so that like Lord Kitchener, Sir Henry had practical experience of the greatest European war since the days of Napoleon Buonaparte. A less shrewd judge than Lord Wolseley would have seen the possibilities of Brackenbury, and it is not surprising that that eminent soldier offered him an important appointment in the Ashanti Campaign of 1873. From that time onward he was identified with Wolseley in the Transvaal, Zululand and Egypt. As Military Member of the Viceroy's Council during the Commander-in-Chiefship of Lord Roberts in India Sir Henry was noted for his great tact. He it was who laid the foundation of that movement out of which the present Army Council has envolved. He more than once stated that he was the last of the late Lord Wolseley's friends to speak with him before he died. General Brackenbury leaves a daugther who takes a prominent part in the woman's suffrage movement, but her campaigns are of a less militant kind than those of Mrs. Despard, the sister of another distinguished soldier, Sir John French.

THE OPERA SEASON.

The opera season at Covent Garden had a wonderfully successful opening night on Monday. In the presence of King George and Queen Alexandra Madame Melba excelled herself in the part of Mimi in "La Boheme." Pucini's celebrated opera has secured a singularly warm corner in the heart of the British public who would now look askance at a season that did not include at least one or two performances. There is no doubt that this solid popularity is chiefly due to the work of the great Australian Prima Donna. It is a question whether Melba was ever in finer voice than on Monday; she certainly has never sung with greater artistic finish. She was ably assisted by Signor Martinelli as Rodolfo, who played the part for the first time in London. Apart from the King and the Queen Dowager, there were present the Princess Royal and Princess Maud. His Majesty summoned Madame Melba to his Royal Box during the evening.

A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY.

To leave the Opera for less classic entertainments I am enabled to chronicle a successful musical comedy production this week. This is "Mam'selle Tralala" at the Lyric Theatre, the popularity of which was a foregone conclusion from the moment the curtain rose. Another success in this lighter class of entertainment is the new "Revue" at the Palace Theatre; the latest development of the "Revue," and as truly British in its character as were the earliest English reviews markedly French. That Mr. Arthur Playfair opens the scene as a showman with a strong Pagliacci suggestion gives an excellent idea of the scope for his very successful humour. Besides Mr. Playfair, there is Mr. George Graves as well as Mr. Lewis Sydney and several minor wits.

MR. SUTRO'S NEW PLAY.

The taste for musical comedy and the "revue," to say nothing of the up-to-date music-hall "turn" is held to be a sign of our degeneracy and a declining taste for the higher drama. But after all there is so much forced effect and straining to conceive something out of the ordinary among our popular playwrights that many of us prefer to see our wards and offspring enjoying a wholesome laugh over the broad humour of the "low comedian" to having their outlook on life perverted by plays representing impossible, almost impossible conditions. I am reminded of this by the latest of Mr. Alfred Sutro's plays, which has just been produced at Wyndham's Theatre. It is called "The Clever Ones," but as it is little likely to go down to posterity the literary crudeness of the title can be excused. Mr. Gerald du Maurier is a Harrow and Oxford man who poses as a plumber in order to win the heart of Doris Marrable, the socialistic daughter of a rich merchant living at Hampstead. Of course the fair Doris does not carry her socialism to the extent of desiring a plumber for a husband, while her father kicks the unfortunate lover out of the house. But finally the father is taken into confidence. In the first act Callendar (Mr. du Maurier) dressed as the humble plumber meets Doris in the rooms of a gentleman socialist in Bethnal Green. This gave opportunity for genuine humour and exhausted the play. The second act was farce, the third was hopelessly dull.

THE PRESS CLUB FANCY DRESS BALL.

Most other institutions having distinguished themselves by *bals masques*, of some kind or another, the Press Club, surpassed itself at the London Opera House last night by a brilliant fancy dress ball at which there were present at least two thousand members and guests. Some of the costumes were very brilliant and all were interesting. A Press dance would be incomplete without a local touch and this was supplied by a little publication called "The Reveller" which reported the entertainment hour by hour to the extent of three editions. There was a procession of beauty and a great muster of actresses and other pretty women. Miss Gertie Miller was the leading light among the former.

A prolific writer with many dozens of books to his credit, Mr. S. R. Crocket, whose death was reported during the week, was not so well-known in London as the average man might imagine, although he spent much of his time in the metropolis. Most of his life was past at his charming house at Peebles. He was one of the most highly paid of authors. Educated at Edinburgh, Heidelburg and New College, Oxford, he entered the Free Church of Scotland with much learning to support him. For many years he was minister of the Kirk at Penicuick.

INDIAN STUDENTS.

INCREASED DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES.

COMPLAINTS OF RACIAL PREJUDICES.

ABSOLUTE BOYCOTT URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

A large meeting of Indian students was held at the Caxton Hall, yesterday, and a resolution was passed expressing disapproval of the existence and increasing activities of the Indian Students' Department, as a reflection on their character and capacity and as injurious to their interests, and demanding its immediate abolition.

It was decided to draw up a printed statement of the students' grievances and to form a Standing Committee.

Mr. J. M. Mehta, who presided, complained of the ineffectiveness of the efforts of the Department to overcome racial prejudices against Indians at educational institutions and urged an absolute boycott of the Department and all the agencies connected with it.

A MINOR EDITION OF IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

As to the new Hospitality Committee, they did not went patronage or hospitality while they were denied educational facilities. The Department was a minor edtion of the Immigration Department of South Africa and its existence implied the inferiority of the section of the community it was looking after.

In a "Statement of Grievances of Indian Students in Great Britain" presented to the Sub-Committee recently appointed to enquire into their grievances, Mr. J. N. Mehta, speaking on their behalf, says *inter alia*:—

The most important grievance is in connection with the Indian Students' Department, comprising as it does the Offices of the Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office, the Offices of those in charge of the Bureau of Information at 21, Cromwell Road, and of the 'Local Advisers' at the various provincial centres of education. We have always maintained that neither the whole Department nor any part thereof is either necessary or useful in any sense whatever, and that its work, instead of being original in any way, is superfluous as will be shown later in these pages. To our great sorrow, it has served as a medium for casting a slur on our character, our integrity and capacity. Since its establishment our educational difficulties in this country have in no sense been lessened, but have rather increased in more ways than one. Its inutility could best be shown by refuting all the advantages that it claims to bring to the Indian students.

Concerning the assertion that this Department tries to advise Indian students and their parents while in India, we contend that it can do nothing more than what the latter can do for themselves, except for the unnecessary waste of time, energy and indirect correspondence on both sides. This dilatory and indirect correspondence and the number of callers at the Bureau who are dissatisfied and often muddled with the information given by the latter, help to magnify the unnecessary, and at times positively bewildering, work that this Department does and on which it prides itself.

In disagreement with the assertion of Mr. Mallet in the last report of his Department that the latter "has no power of discipline or coercion, it exercises no censorship over opinions, it has no desire to interfere with the students' freedom" (page 2, para. 2 of the Report), we beg to state that such is not the case. There could be no guardianship without discipline. If the Secretary for Indian students means to say that his Department is not responsible for the discipline of its Wards, it should be stated so definitely in the Rules of Guardianship that are published by his Department. As regards coercion of Indian students, we also maintain that, directly or indirectly, the Indian students have been coerced to go to the Department. Formerly we were admitted into many institutions in this country ungrudgingly, without any testimonials. Since the creation of this Department, every year more and more institutions require an Indian student to be armed with testimonials from the heads of this Department prior to their admission to these institutions. This is, of course, a blow to the students' freedom. It also indicates how, in the very immediate future, this Department will be centralising all powers to itself and when its grip has become stronger and all-powerful it can safely dictate what Indian students can be educated in this country and where they can be educated.

Mr. Mallet tries to prove the utility of his Department in his last Report by stating that it "gives or procures certificates, introductions, passports when required" (page 3, para. 6). This may perhaps imply that students go voluntarily to the Department for certificates. Such is seldom the case. The communications of the Department with the various educational institutions in this country have brought about such a result that students are compelled to go to the Department for testimonials.

No Indian student can be called at the Bar unless he produces a certificate from Mr. Mallet. It matters not how excellent testimonials he may have obtained from his professors or lecturers. Every student going up for the Bar is now compelled to wait on Mr. Mallet for certificates, thus increasing the number of callers on the Department and the volume of its correspondence on which it also tries to justify its existence. We strongly object to one man being invested with the monopoly of giving or withholding these testimonials. We admit that the former Rules of the Inns of Court which required such certificates presented by Indians to be signed by District Magistrates, through Police Inspectors, who did not know them, were not desirable, but at the same time the centralisation of power to give or to withhold certificates in one hand is far less desirable. We beg the Committee to request the Secretary of State for India to be pleased to exert his influence with the authorities of the Inns of Court, to extend the responsible sources from which such certificates can be obtained, such as lawyers of standing, or other men of distinction and standing to whom the applicant is known.

Qualified Indian medical men, to whom the lives of thousands and the most secrets of many would be entrusted if they chose to practise in London, instead of joining the hospitals, are required now by the Deans to bring testimonials from the Department prior to their admission. We strongly resent this humiliation which Indian medical men only have been subjected to, of recent years, since the establishment of this Department. The possession of a medical diploma is in itself a sufficient guarantee of a man's integrity and character, as no such diploma is granted unless the individual has produced satisfactory testimonials from the hospitals and medical colleges at which he was trained.

It is regrettable that since the inauguration of the Department, Indian students have been less and less relied upon by the educational authorities in this country. We are now required to produce testimonials from this Department at every step. For example, the General Medical Council, which formerly registered Indians as Medical students on the strength of certificates produced by them personally, now requires these to be attested by Mr. Mallet.

In cases where the testimonials have been given by the Department, there are numerous instances where students have not derived real advantage from such avowed help as has been granted to them by it in the way of letters of introduction and certificates of general order.

The existence of the Department has increased the hardship and difficulties of the Indian students in some respects. In the natural course of events all the Professors at the various educational institutions give the necessary help and advice with regard to their students' studies. But at Glasgow, since the appointment of a "Local Adviser" the Professors, if approached by Indian students for advice, refer them to their "Local Adviser" for the purpose. An expert in one department of Engineering cannot possibly know the ins and outs of all the various branches of Engineering. Thus the creation of this post at Glasgow has put the Indian students at a great disadvantage compared with their fellow students who can freely approach all their Professors as is usual. It also indirectly forces Indian students to go to the "Local Adviser" against their own wishes. Since the advent of this "authority" at Glasgow, the firms which formerly took Indian students as apprentices, with or without premiums, now demand premiums, or ask for higher premiums than before under the belief that the India Office is now responsible for such payments. The popularity of guardianship can best be gauged by the fact that even though the Department has been in existence since 1908, it can at present boast of only 144 Wards out of a total of about 1,700 Indian students in the United Kingdom. Had it not been for the recent regulations at Oxford, Cambridge and Cirencester and at other institutions of which we have no information, this small number would be very much smaller still.

This Department may have been started with the best of motives, the Heads of it may have the most irreproachable integrity and honesty of purpose. We do not doubt either of these statements, but it is certain that the Department has done more harm than good to the general Indian student community in this country; that they have no faith in it or in its Heads, and that there is great fear in their minds, not without grounds, of its bringing about by direct or indirect coercion, the 'moral' degeneration of Indian students, as its continued existence will result in the loss of self-reliance and self-dependence and at times of self-respect even on the part of the young Indians fresh to this country and thus become effective in lowering the character and sense of responsibility of an average home-returing Indian. It is possible that this Department, or some of the individuals connected directly or indirectly with it, may have been useful to a few Indian students, but the good done to any or all Indians put together, compared with the great harm done, either directly or indirectly is infinitesimally small.

For the reasons stated above, the only course that will enable us to live in a self-respecting and contented manner so as to successfully carry out our mission in this country, is to abolish the whole Department and all its branches. No half-way measures will satisfy us. Until this is accomplished there is no likelihood of the opposition to this Department lessening, and until then it is not possible for the home-returning Indians to "take back with them an assurance of good will" which Mr. Mallet wishes them to do.

N. W. RAILWAY GRAIN THEFTS

SPECIAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES BEING TAKEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 9.

The North-Western Railway are taking special precautions this grain season to prevent as far as possible the theft of grain bags from the railway trucks coming to Karachi for despatch to foreign ports. These thefts during the last few years have become very frequent and have cost the railway management some lakhs of rupees. The method employed by the thieves is that of waiting at the heavy gradients where the progress of the train is slow and then mounting on the open waggons from which they throw the bags on to the line. The carrying of police guards on the trains has not so far proved effective and the railway authorities are now placing one of their smartest traffic inspectors on special duty to investigate all the thefts as soon as possible.

Captain Bayley who did such fine piece of exploration work last year in East Tibet is proceeding home on leave this month and will give a lecture at the Royal Geographical Society in London on his travels.

VICISSITUDES OF A VICE-CONSUL.

SOME QUEER EPISODES.

One of the principal duties of a Consul is to "render assistance" to the subjects of the country which he represents, and it follows that his routine duties are diversified by many queer episodes, puzzling situations, and startling encounters, writes a member of the Consular Service in the "Morning Post." The Consular Officer's fitness for his calling is tested by severe ordeals in the examination room, but the most accomplished of officials is not prepared to cope with every situation with which he may be confronted in the course of his professional career. "Husband gone again," ran the pencilled appeal on the visiting card of an ill-used wife. "Please arrange. Act at once; he is extremely artful." Another lady laid her woes before her country's representative in the compelling, if unusual, form of a brown paper parcel containing the majority of her locks, and demanded the exaction of instant satifaction from the husband responsible for the rape.

A telegraphic appeal to stop a prodigal son from running away to sea was thus worded by distraught and semi-literate parents: "Please prevent our Joe from living by sheep" (leaving by ship). No allusion to a surfeit of mutton diet was intended. Domestic catastrophes such as these call, of course, for the most delicate treatment, and have in most cases, by the time they are brought to the Consul's notice, passed beyond a merely administrative remedy. Prudent applicants invoke Consular assistance as a means of forestalling possible disaster in the future. Such was a gay little fairy from Eastern Europe whose seductive capers on the variety stage had enslaved the heart of an innocent abroad named William Brown. Anxious to procure a written confirmation of his promises, the lady led her suitor one fine day into the presence of the "Council" like an ox to the slaugther. The good fellow ((he was an ex-soldier of the King) panted heavily over a sheet of official foolscap, scratched his tousled head and, after a painful interval, produced "I promise to marry this young leddy." The superaddition of the Consular seal and stamp, and a formal attestation of signature, fully satisfied the impressioinable mind of Stanislava Thingumbobski, the Dancing Girl, but William Brown is to this day a free and happy Briton.

"DISTRESSED BRITISH SUBJECTS."

In addition to adjusting the domestic difficulties of his permanent flock the Consul in every large city and seaport town is called on to extend his "general good offices" to passing members of that great army of rogues and vagabonds officially designated as "Distressed British Subjects." These gentlemen (there are ladies too) represent every class and profession of his Majesty's shadier subjects, and their collective stories (some of them are pretty tall) sum up all imaginable varieties of human misfortune from robbery by violence to kidnapping. The case of the ex-Grand Rabbi of Stow-in-the-Wold was pitiable in the extreme. Cajoled by treacherous advisers from the faith of his ancestors at an age when respectable Jews are just setting down to the placid contemplation of a life of diligent gain, cut off from kith and kin (whose addresses he had besides mislaid), and stripped of his earthly and spiritual estates, he was reduced to touring the Continent of Europe without visible means of subsistence, despised of Jew and Gentile alike. As he stood, clad in the seediest of black morning coats with purple buttons, collarless and hatted in a fissured bowler, he was an object to move the pity of the most stony-hearted. Large crocodile tars counsed down his unshaven cheeks as he related his tale of woe to the Vice-Consul. While the "Black List" was being consulted by the cautious official—who scented an element of irregularity in the purple buttons—the ex-Rabbi collapsed on the waiting-room divan, seized with the agonising spasms of which he was the chronic victim. References to official "Warnings" were his undoing, and he was banned with ignominy for a professional rogue whose true and complete history is too painful for repetition. Another gentleman of the Biblical type, in sandals and flowing locks, who had successfully travelled on Faith from Mombasa to Vera Cruz was ignominiously stranded in the Vice-Consul's domain for the temporary lack of half a crown, while an Indian imitator of Moses who had footed it from Cairo to Jerusalem and applied for a strifling loan on arrival was "undone" and came to grief on the threshold of the Promised Land by the discovery of undue wealth (some twenty pound sterling) concealed in the hem of his garments.

TROUBLES IN A MARITIME CENTRE.

But the tale of fraud includes redeeming exceptions. The "Three Frou-Frous" (whose appearance was all against them) repaid every penny of their passage money from Athens to San Frivolo, and a most touching letter of thanks, beginning "Honourable Gentleman" and concluded by "will ever pray, &c.," was the sequel to temporary relief afforded to a scion of the old Maltese Nobility, who was ill-advised enough to attempt suicide by rat poison during an embarrassing hiatus in his professional engagements as a coal-trimmer. The shipping industry provides a whole sea of troubles for the Vice-Consul in a maritime centre. Skippers are notoriously rough-and-ready in their methods and have a disconcerting habit of dumping undesirable members of their ship's company on the nearest available Consul. Stowaways, plague patients, madmen, murderers, mutineers, all are handed over to the "Council" to "deal with"—generally in the small hours of a winter's morning or during the Sunday afternoon siesta. A world of marine humanity peoples the Consular Shipping Office. At a long office table, with little battered hand-bags containing their ship's "papers" at their elbow, sit the skippers, puffing at the choice cigars of the Indies as they pore with the shipping clerks over official blue forms labbelled "B. and D. 3," "C.C.7," "C.16.a," and otherwise mysteriously. "Protests" are "noted," "Casualty Returns," are filled up, "Articles" are "indorsed," and many other necessary formalities, undreamt of by the layman, performed; while, behind a barricade in the form of a counter, a seething and unsavoury mob of Lascars, firemen, trimmers, greasers, and other horny and uncouth sons of the sea, of every colour and nationality, clamour to be "signed on" or "signed off," or to go to hospital or the boarding-house, or the Devil, as the case may be. The harassed Consul mentally consigns the lot of them to the last-named destination, and often prays for a general paralysis of the whole shipping industry.

VEXATIOUS DEMANDS.

By no means is the Consul's life a bed of roses. Even the amenities of residence in fashionable tourist resorts such as Nice or Cairo are impaired by the vexatious demands of the holiday traveller. It is a sad fact that many worthy citizens, who should know much better, regard their country's representative abroad as little better than an agent paid to attend to their petty passing needs. It is useless for the Consul to explain the difference between his line of business and that of Thomas Cook and Son. Old ladies insist on his indicating the emporium most appropriate for the purchase of hairpins, fussy Anglo-Indan colonels enlist his services in the recovery of lost articles of luggage, and vulgar persons of every age and sex pester him with frivolous inquiries quite outside his province, and have even been known to approach him for the purchase of postage stamps. Luckily however for the Consul, his duties are not solely connected with the relief of distress. He is often required to perform "Natarial Acts" (not an illicit proceeding). An amusing story is told of a youthful official desired for the first time to administer an oath. The demand found him wanting. His mind contained shadowy images of Bibles, witness-boxes, and uplifted hands, but he unfortunately lacked precise knowledge of the proper relation of one to the other. Hesitation was useless, and he plunged into the business with a ferocity begotten of extreme nervousness. Arming himself with his Family Bible and penning the victim (a mild old lady Missionary) into a corner of his official sanctum, with "hands up" in bushranger fashion, he called on her to swear by all her gods and in the presence of witnesses (two clerks, the door-keeper, and an exuberant foxterrier) that the contents of the document in question were the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help her, &c. The strain of this operation so unmanned both parties to it that both of them overlooked the formality of signature, an omission which unfortunately impaired the subsequent validity of an otherwise heroic proceeding. Last but not least among the duties of a Consul ist he supply of information likely to be of use to the commercial community at home. In this department he is theoretically omniscient. Queries reach him from enterprising firms on every imaginable subject, from the "Possible Opening for Collar Studs among the Natives of Tapiocaland" to "The Progress and Possibilities of Mignonette Cultivation in the Desert of Gobi." Every year he compiles a Trade Report full of the most illuminating statistics, he assists aspiring "drummers" and, in short, acts as the Baedeker of the Business Man.

Such then is the whole duty of a Consul, the foregoing account of which may perhaps serve in some sort as a reply to the oft-repeated query of the friend at home. But what in the world do you with yourself out there?"

A GIRL'S ELOQUENCE.

CLOSE OF REMARKABLE MISSION AT STRATFORD.

A remarkable Easter mission concluded on 20th April night in the Stratford Tabernacle, which is situated in a drab and gloomy street off Startford Broadway. How much its unmistakable success was due to the personality of the missioner one cannot calculate, says the "Daily News," but the missioner was a girl of less than twenty—Miss Helen Coulthard—who, as "Nellie, the child evangelist," has touched the emotions of thousands, and her "conversions" have been many. Now, as a preacher of maturer type, with nothing of the "phenomenon" about her, she is likely to extend her activities enormously.

Last night Miss Coulthard told as many people as could be packed into the Tabernacle of "My call to preach and experiences since." She is a slim, frail-looking girl, and the pallor of her oval face is intensified by the dark hair which frames it and falls, with a simple fastening halfway, below her neck. Her expression is singularly winning, and there is a light in her eyes which tells of pure faith and singleness of purpose. There was nothing last night of the ranting revivalist about this girl with the quiet manner and the ready tonggue.

She spoke in a trained, well-modulated voice, with more than a trace of the cockney in it, and some suggestion of America—though she is a Lancashire girl, and talks the dialect naturally when she chooses. She told of her weakly childhood, of the study of the Scriptures that began as soon as she could read, of the triumph of parver which the tiny child say in the conversion of her father—then "a drunkard and a gambler." At nine she first spoke in the open air at a Church Army meeting.

An alert sense of humour, with complete self-possession, is one of Miss Coulthard's gifts. She told of a grocer who declined to subscribe towards a jumble sale in the cottage backyard. "All right," said Nellie, "I shall go to the Co-op. on Saturday"; and the grocer decided to contribute a shilling.

TRAINING FOR FLYING.

ADVANTAGES OF BALLOONING

GUIDE TO PILOTS.

Brigadier-General David Henderson, Director of Military Aeronautics, took the chair at a meeting of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, on the night of April 15, when Mr. Griffith Brewer, the amateur balloonist who has had the longest experience in this country, and Lieutenant J. N. Fletcher, of the Royal Flying Corps, each read a paper on the "Value of Ballooning as a Training for Flying," says the "Morning Post."

Mr. Brewer said that in spite of the strides aviation had made the balloon had still its part to play in the navigation and study of the air. Those who made balloon ascents not only experienced considerable pleasure from that means of transit, they also learnt facts about the atmosphere which might be of service to them in becoming more than mere chauffeurs of aeroplanes. The best sailors who navigated our steamships had served their apprenticeship on sailing vessels, where they learnt the true force and effects of winds, and had gained a knowledge of the sea not so readily acquired under steam power. He ventured to predict that in the same way the much despised balloon was a means of acquiring of knowledge of the atmosphere which could not be gained when tearing through the air at fifty miles an hour. Complete silence and freedom from vibration enabled the balloonist to make accurate observations, while a sense of security due to the car being in constant stable equilibrium facilitated calm thought and appreciation of atmospheric phenomena. Another advantage to be gained by practising ballooning before adopting aviation was that the aeronaut might acquire familiarity with dangling his toes in space and learn to steady his head in proportion to his altitude.

THE AEROPLANE A BAD OBSERVATORY.

The balloonist became able to appreciate the probable development of weather conditions with their bearing on the voyage to be made, and he learnt how to keep a position in relation to the terrain below without having to follow a railway or other landmark to prevent him losing his bearings. The aeroplane itself was a bad observatory. Could they imagine anyone wishing to find out all about the movements of the wind confining his study to the bridge of the *Lusitania* during her passage to New York? Compare with that the advantage for his purpose enjoyed by the man who obtained leave to sit on the top of the Eddystone Lighthouse to pursue his studies. There every puff of wind that blew could be registered correctly. When making a cross-Channel voyage to France, the success of which entirely depended on the wind, while his balloon was still over England he could hear the breakers on the seashore of the north of France and that knowledge told him he could depend on making the cross-Channel trip safely. When aeroplane engines were fitted with efficient silencers those who flew would be able to check their course and position by sound. Every balloonist of any experience must have observed that winds travelled in definite layers with only the smallest area of disturbance between each, whereas the wind travelling in contact with the ground met with considerable resistance. He assumed that a constant mixing or interchange between the travelling atmosphere and the ground layer was necessary that the ground layer might be moved under the influence of the upper layers. The heating action of the sun had much to do with mixing layers of air in the day time. Imagine an aeroplane coming down from a great height head on to a wind blowing 20 miles an hour. On arriving, say, at 100ft. from the ground the machine sped suddenly into a stagnant ground layer of air, the flying speed being in consequence reduced immediately by 20 miles an hour, the aeroplane naturally stalled and dived. The altitude being insufficient to recover control, the machine struck the ground before it could be brought under management again. Many accidents had occurred owing to aeroplanes diving just prior to landing. He could not help thinking that wider knowledge gained in ballooning might add to the nnderstanding of the air, thus increasing the safety of aeroplane pilots.

MAKING USE OF WIND TIDES.

Lieutenant Fletcher touched on some aspects of the subject as it applied to military aviation. Experience of the air in which we flew was essential. Accurate knowledge could not be gained from mobile aircraft. It might, at any rate in part, be gained by a proper development of the science of ballooning. Thus, experiences in a long-distance balloon race at various altitudes in July, 1912, revealed that had an aeroplanist been flying from London to York at 300ft. and another aeroplane been doing the same journey at 10,000ft. the one travelling at the greater altitude would have been saved about two hours on the journey by the wind favouring him. Atmospheric conditions could be predicted by meteorologists, and it was of no small importance to aeroplanists to acquire and make use of such knowledge since their flight range at war load was at present limited to, say, five or six hours. The great thing therefore was to find out how much petrol and oil could be saved by making use of favouring wind currents. On the chance of effecting saving it was worth while climbing to various heights and making observation of progress over ground at the different altitudes. This could now be done easily by means of a little camera-obscura apparatus, in which the time taken for the image of a ground object to pass between two lines could be read off directly (as a function of the height) as speed over the ground. Those who objected that too much was being demanded of the aeroplane pilot should remember that war was a game that had to be waged scientifically. He pleaded for some sort of organisation among balloonists in this country. Most German aeronautical journals devoted a page or two to ballooning, a synopsis of each month's work averaging between two and three hundred ascents, a separate page being devoted to the more interesting of these.

METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION FOR PILOTS.

He suggested that the Meteorological Office should amplify its wind chart system, publishing daily information concerning the upper currents so far as they could be ascertained or predicted. Such information would be a great guide to pilots. In five years time aeroplanes would be so safe and free from engine trouble that we should become aware that the great difficulty of aviation was navigation, therefore they must have their wind chart. The lack of them at the present time was the great gap in airship work. We still depended on seeing either ground, or sun, or stars. Dead reckoning, so often necessary, was not possible. He was told on fairly reliable information that the commander of a German naval airship was warned by wireless telegram from the nearest meteorological office of the approach of a bad disturbance, the nature of which was not quite known, and was advised not to send the ship out. The exigencies of the situation, however, decided him to send out the airship despite this warning, and four hours later it ran into the line-squall which overwhelmed it. No such warning was possible in England except at stated hours. The Meteorological Office issued only two reports daily, one early in the morning and the other late in the evening, so that such a disturbance might actually arrive before the warning of it. Warnings of unusual disturbances should be sent out at once to all aeronautical centres.

CAESAR DEAD.

A DOG THAT LOVED A ROYAL MASTER.

Caesar died at Marlborough House on 18th April—the famous white wire-haired terrier which for many years was King Edward's constant companion. The dog had been ill for some time, and an operation was decided upon, although it was undertaken with only the slenderest hope. Caesar passed away under the anaesthetic.

Hundreds of thousands, says the "Daily News," saw Caesar in the funeral procession on Friday, May 20, four years ago. "A note of pathos," says a contemporary chronicler, "was introduced into the gorgeous pageantry by the presence of the King's favourite charger Kildare and of his dog Caesar, which was led along the route by a Highlander. Tears flowed readily at the sight of the empty saddle and the masterless pet, which had been checked by the gorgeous trappings in which Royal death was presented to the popular gaze."

WHEN CAESAR WAS LOST.

Caesar always wore attached to his collar a silver medical inscribed "I am Caesar, the King's Dog." He was once or twice lost for a day or two, much to the King's distress, but he was returned before the offer of a reward was circulated by somebody who had identified him.

After his Majesty's death Caesar was inconsolable for weeks, and refused to take food and whined in piteous fashion. Queen Alexandra made him a great favourite, and he often used to walk or drive out with her.

RELATIONS WITH THE FRENCH.

Pretty well every monarch in Europe knew Caesar. At lunch one day at Biarritz when he was receiving his usual bone from King Edward, a guest at the Royal table made the humorous comment: "Caesar must be familiar with the language of French dogs." "I am afraid," said the King, "he gets along very badly with them and is anything but a help to the entente cordiale."

Although King Edward's bedroom was the terrier's home while his Majesty lived, the dog never went near it after the King's death, though he wandered about Buckingham Palace for days searching in vain for the face or the hand of his dead master. He was 12 years old.

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BHARAT ITIHASA SANSHODHAK MANDAL.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter by "Critic" published in your issue of the 4th instant, making certain allegations against the intentions and method of work of the "Bharat Itihasa Sanshodhak Mandal of Poona." I request you to publish the following few observations which I deem fit to make as Secretary of the Institution.

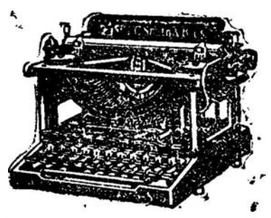
Your correspondent has made a show of finding certain faults with the arrangement and the contents of the various publications by the Mandal. It would have been worth while to come to close quarters with him, if he had been less rapid and more scholarly. His allegations regarding a supposed intention on the part of the Mandal to set up any one section of the community as superior to any others are baseless. In fact, he reads much more into the contents which are bare reproductions of original historical papers than is warranted by facts. "Critic" himself admits that, unless one resorts to the laborious task of piecing together unconnected and innocent fragments, no light can be thrown on the inner consciousness of the editor of these publications. But is it not rather suspicious that "Critic" should take all this gratuitous trouble only to misread and misjudge intentions which do not exist? Hardly anything, I am afraid, which is in the nature of a collection of historical documents relating to the period in question can escape a sinister construction under a mischievous treatment meted out to these publication by the "Critic." If the editor were to follow the apparently sapient advice volunteered by "Critic" he would be committing exactly the very fault of *suppressio veri* which "Critic" has undeservedly ascribed to him. "Critic" probably very well knows, but has evidently purposely suppressed the fact that volume V. Contains, on the whole, a larger number of letters laudatory to the British Government than those otherwise. I am absolutely certain that European students of History will not agree with "Critic" on the point of the suppression of original historical documents or selected words in them written in distant times, and under different conditions, simply because they may have something like an unsavoury or ungracious sound to the ears of men of "Critic's" type. Genuine students of History can surely appreciate the genius of historical research much better than "Critic" whose soul seems to be steeped in supremely uncharitable thought, and who ludicrously enough poses as one pledged to taking greater care of Government than Government themselves. As an instance in point, I may refer "Critic" to Forrest's selections from the minutes and writings of Mount-Stuart Elphinstone (page 260), in which Elphinstone quotes Chaplin's views on the Deccan Brahmins. Surely the Brahmins would not be less entitled to resent and cry for needful legal action against this official publication than "Critic" or any one of his ilk with regard to the publications of the Mandal. I may repeat, however, that genuine and critical students of History know better than that. There is scarcely any point in the attempt of "Critic" to direct the attention of Government to the membership of the Mandal, as on his own admission it is but too well known to them. He thereby only betrays the clearly mischievous propensity which actuates him in writing the letter. "Critic" has egregiously failed in making any argument out of the negative statement as to the absence of Dr. Bhandarkar in the Mandal. "Critic" has, moreover, tried to explain away the force of the presence of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale in the Mandal by only emphasizing it, which is a very curious method of attack indeed. Surely Mr. Gokhale must have bestowed some little consideration on the various aspects of the work of the Mandal before he joined it. The mischievous intentions of "Critic" are too transparent to any one gifted with even an ordinary knowledge of the world. I take it that mischief like this is now a force spent so far as Government is concerned.—Yours, etc.,

K. C. MEHENDALE,
Secretary,
Bharat Itihasa-Sanshodhak Mandal.
Poona City, May 7.

THE DEATH OF CAESAR.

(*Reproduced from "The Sphere."*)

King Edward VII with his favourite dog, Caesar.



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Dr. Watson (loq) "I must admit I cannot follow your reasoning."

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MADRAS, S., INDIA.

THANA DISTRICT.

REASONS FOR TRANSFER OF HEADQUARTERS.

A MALARIOUS TOWN.

The following has been issued in the shape of a pamphlet, giving the reasons for the proposed transfer of the Thana District headquarters:—

For some time past the question of transferring the head-quarters of the Thana District from Thana Town has been forcing itself on the attention of the Government of Bombay. The desirability of the removal is of a two-fold nature. In the first place the town of Thana is rapidly becoming a suburb of Bombay, while the district also comprises, in the Salsette Taluka, another area which is fast developing into an urban area of importance. Now the inclusion in an ordinary mofussil district of what are practically suburbs of the City of Bombay makes the administration of that district a matter of grave difficulty. The work is doubled or trebled, and the district staff is faced with the problem of choosing between neglect of the semi-urban areas in favour of the rural tracts or *vice versa*, and devoting half their attention to each to the complete satisfaction of neither. The difficulty is so well appreciated that Government have for some time past recognised that it may easily become necessary in the near future to separate these suburban areas from the Thana District and convert them into a separate charge. Thana Town could then no longer remain the district head-quarters.

DANGER TO HEALTH IN THANA.

The second reason for the removal of the head-quarters is more cogent because it is more immediate. It is a well-known fact that owing to its situation at the foot of a range of hills, which intervenes between the Thana Creek and the west of the Salsette Taluka and shuts it off from the sea breeze, the climate of the town of Thana is enervating, while the extensive rice cultivation which is carried on in its neighbourhood, and the proximity of the mud flats which adjoin the creek, have always rendered it malarious. It has frequently occurred that the health of officers stationed at Thana or of their families has seriously broken down, and even death has not been unknown. The natural result is that Thana is probably the most unpopular district in the Presidency, and officers posted there try their best to obtain a transfer as soon as they see a prospect of obtaining it. Thus frequent changes in the district staff have been and are inevitable, and the administration of the district suffers seriously in consequence. It suffers also from the fact that owing to want of accommodation it is impossible for all the district officers to live at Thana. This fact violates the important maxim that in order to keep in touch and in sympathy with one another, district officers of all departments should live at the same place during the monsoon recess. These then are the broad grounds for holding that the present district head-quarters are unsuitable. Before opening the question of the removal of the head-quarters from Thana Government have carefully considered the possibility of mitigating the disabilities inherent in the situation. Fourteen years ago the construction of several bungalows on Parsik Hill was sanctioned. It was thought that their position would render them healthy but unfortunately this expectation was not realised. There was, in fact, so much sickness among their inhabitants that many officers elected to rent a second bungalow in Thana itself and leave their official bungalow empty, although they still had to pay rent for the latter and eventually the Parsik Settlement had to be abandoned. Previously to this it had been suggested that the district head-quarters should be transferred to Bandra. But it was soon found that the expenditure on account of the accommodation required would amount to Rs. 23 lakhs, a sum that was considered prohibitive.

THE 1909 CONFERENCE.

An attempt was then made to see whether it was not possible to retain Thana as the head-quarters, but to allow some officers to reside at Bandra, and the Collector was asked to hold a conference of all the district officers concerned and to submit recommendations. In 1910 the Committee reported that the minimum number of new official residences required was seven, and that improved office accommodation was urgently needed; and the Committee was further of the opinion that though it would be difficult to find sites, it was probably not impossible and certain sites were suggested. But as soon as the sites were examined by the medical and sanitary authorities grave objections to them were found to exist. The Civil Surgeon and the Sanitary Engineer to Government condemned them outright. Subsequently search was made for other sites, and several were suggested and their merits discussed, but none satisfied the requirements of the sanitary authorities. Eventually in June 1911, the Collector reported that the difficulties were such that he trusted that Government might think fit to reopen the question of the removal of the head-quarters from Thana Town. The Commissioner of the Northern Division supported the proposal, and in October 1911 Government referred the question of retaining Thana as the head-quarters to a Committee composed of—The Commissioner, N. D. (President), the Collector of Thana, the District Judge, Thana, the Superintending Engineer, N. D., the Conservator of Forests, N. C., and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Regisrtation District.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee were instructed to consult the Surgeon-General, the Inspectors-General of Prisons and Police, and the Sanitary Engineer, and they were informed that the removal of the head-quarters of a district could not be undertaken by Government unless the impracticability of making adequate arrangements at the existing head-quarters was demonstrated, and it was shown that such arrangements could be made elsewhere at a cost which was not prohibitive. In view of the possibility of Salsette being at some future date separated from the Thana District, the Committee were further informed that no place in that island should be proposed as the future head-quarters of the district. The Committee submitted their report in December 1912, and emphatically endorsed the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's strong view that no suitable site could be found in or near Thana for the building of the minimum amount of accommodation required. Inasmuch as the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner was Major J. I. Marjoribanks, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., who had recently carried out a three months' investigation of the malarial conditions prevailing in the Island of Salsette and issued a most instructive report thereon, it is obvious that his expert opinion could not be neglected. The final sentence of his report to the Committee may be quoted:—

"I cannot find, either in or out of Thana, sites that are no open to grave sanitary objections, and the conclusion to which I have slowly been driven, during the investigations I have made, is that it is not possible to retain, and develop it as the head-quarters of the Thana District."

Major Marjoribanks also pointed out that even were there no sanitary objections to the only possible site in Thana itself, namely, the site on the Esplanade, the towns-people themselves would have a legitimate grievance if it were built on. It is the one open space in Thana, the "lungs of the city." It is the children's only playground, and must at all costs be preserved. Its surrender would be too heavy a price for the towns-people to pay for the privilege of having a few more district officers resident among them.

THREE POSSIBLE LOCATIONS.

The Committee therefore decided that it was essential to transfer the head-quarters of the district from Thana, and set about to search for a suitable new location. The possibilities soon narrowed down to three, and the merits of Kalyan, Palghar and a site near the Umbargaon Road Station, known as the Vevji Site were carefully considered.

Kalyan was quickly discovered to be out of the question. It is extremely hot in the hot weather, has a very heavy rainfall, and is not as healthy as Palghar or Vevji. One village and two hamlets would have to be moved and re-established elsewhere at the expense of Government, and the acquisition of the land necessary for building sites would cost at least Rs. 1½ lakh and possibly more. Vevji and Palghar boast a climate much more temperate and healthy than Kalyan, no villages would have to be removed, very little or no land would have to be acquired, and the cost of building would be less than at Kalyan. The Committee were inclined to favour Vevji because its soil is superior to that of Palghar. The Palghar land is flat and its soil contains clay, and as it becomes sodden and heavy in the monsoon, it was considered possible that this might re-act unfavourably on the health of the station.

MERITS OF PALGHAR.

On the other hand, Palghar has certain great advantages over Vevji, especially in regard to accessibility. It is only 58 miles from Bombay, whereas Vevji is 91. All trains, including the mail trains, halt there, and the run from Bombay is only an hour and-a-half. By means of the important Palghar-Manor-Wada Road and its branches it has excellent communication with the interior of the district. It is a place of rising commercial importance, being the chief centre of the grass trade and also a big timber depot, and in close communication with Manor, which is an important inland port. A number of wealthy and substantial persons have their residence there, and the problem of residential accommodation for subordinates would perhaps stand a better chance of being solved with comparatively smaller cost to Government at Palghar than at Vevji. Again, Palghar is a much more suitable headquarter station for an essentially Marathi-speaking district, such as Thana, than Vevji, which is situated in the one small portion of the district which is chiefly Gujarati-speaking. Finally the question of the removal of the head-quarters of the Mahim Taluka from Mahim to Palghar cannot be much longer delayed. It will obviously be more economic and convenient, if practicable, to take one and the same place as the site for a new district and a new taluka head-quarters than to take two separate places, and it is also an administrative advantage to have the district head-quarters at a place which is also the head-quarters of a taluka. Vevji is not the head-quarters of a taluka, nor is it likely to become one, while even Umbargaon is only the head-quarters of a "petha."

MERITS OF VEVJI.

But while indicating the advantage of Palghar, it must be pointed out that Vevji also possesses considerable merits. Its soil is eminently suitable for building, which would probably cost considerably less than at Palghar, and it is by nature better drained than that of Palghar and therefore more certainly non-malarious. Again the fact that it is near no very important centre of population is not an insuperable difficulty, for if Government offices are placed there, it may surely be assumed that the public will realise that to buy land and build shops, hotels and residences will be a profitable and safe speculation. The cheapness of the land would be an actual inducement, wherease at Palghar, where land possesses a higher value, such an investment would be less attractive. Then the mere fact that the Committee have personally examined both sites and have preferred Vevji is in itself a weighty argument in its favour. Finally, the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner have both examined the site from their respective professional points of view, and found it to be in every way fit for occupation.

COST OF THE TRANSFER.

Government therefore have as yet come to no final decision between the merits of Vevji and Palghar. They have, however, called for more detailed proposals regarding sites and the cost of construction at Palghar and careful investigations are now in train. But it is already known that the probable cost of the necessary buildings either at Palghar or Vevji will amount to about Rs. 15-1/5 lakhs, of which nearly Rs. 5-½ lakhs will pay interest to Government in the shape of rent. As against this it should be noted (1) that the existing Government buildings at Thana will no doubt find purchasers; (2) that the high rent paid by Government for certain offices will be saved (the rent of the Forest Department office at Bandra represents an investment of nearly Rs. 35,000); (3) that the land which Police office at Thana an investment of Rs. 35,000); (3) that the land which Government may acquire at the new head-quarters will necessarily increase in value with the growth of the new town, and the sale or lease of building sites will certainly bring in a handsome return to Government as time goes on; and (4) that even if Thana, with all its disadvantages, were retained as the head-quarters, heavy expenditure on re-building the Collector's revenue and accounts offices, the District Judge's Court and the Civil Hospital would soon have to be incurred. In fact, an estimate of over half a lakh of rupees for the construction of a new record-room for the District Judge's Court has already been sanctioned. Moreover, the total expenditure will necessarily be spread over several years, and there will be no sudden demand on the public purse for a large sum. Hence the cost by nature of the scheme is more apparent than real, and it may reasonably be held that the necessary expenditure will well be worthwhile in view of the administrative advantages that will spring, from it, unless cogent reasons can be adduced against the proposal.

POINTS OF DIFFICULTY.

But before proceeding with a scheme so large and important as the transfer of the head-quarters of a district, Government desire that the actual position and proposals should be widely known and publicly discussed. They fully recognise that to some extent vested interests may be affected, though not to the extent which might at first sight be supposed, because there is no intention of removing the High School, the Jail or the Lunatic Asylum. Moreover the importance of Thana Town is not, or ought not to be, bound up with the presence of a dozen gazetted officers and their staff. If it is, this only shows that its retention as the district head-quarters, regardless of considerations of health and efficiency, would be equivalent to propping up a decaying town by adventitious means. In any case Thana cannot continue to be the head-quarters of the district when and if Salsette is made into a separate charge. This fact also renders inoperative the argument that Thana is the only place in the district which is easily accessible to residents on or near both the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, indeed even now the inhabitants of the Umbargaon Petha and the Dahanu, Mahim and Bassein Talukas can reach it by rail only by changing on to the G. I. P. Railway in or very near Bombay. The Thana District is so shaped that any head-quarters must be in some measure awkward of access from certain parts of it; but no place only 58 or at the most 91 miles from Bombay, on a main line, and with an excellent service of trains, can really be called inaccessible.

PUBLIC OPINION INVITED.

It has already been stated that Government desire to have the question thoroughly ventilated to receive the opinions of all those interested in it, and to take these opinions into account before arriving at any final conclusion. To obtain this end they wish it to be widely known that any person or body likely to be affected is at liberty to send a representation on the subject to the Collector of Thana not later than 30th June 1914, and memorialists may rest assured that Government will consider every such representation on its merits prior to coming to any decision on this important subject.

INDIAN COAL TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 9.

The figures for the Indian coal trade of the past calender year are now completed. Fifteen and a half million tons of coal were raised, being the largest total on record to which must be added six hundred thousand tons imported. The exports were three million tons, leaving thirteen million tons used in India of which the railways took four and a half million tons.

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DEATH-SENTENCES IN INDIA.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES.

Sir Henry Cotton contributes the following article upon death-sentence statistics in India to the annual report for 1913 of the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment. He writes:—

For the year 1911 the Secretary of State for India furnished, on the motion of Mr. Keir Hardie, a Return of Death Sentences, which showed also the number of such sentences modified by the highest judicial authority and commuted by Government. Those figures were reproduced by me and commented on in our report last year. The Secretary of State has declined to renew this return for 1912, but, through the courtesy of the Permanent Under Secretary, Sir Thomas Holderness, I have obtained some information on the number of executions which actually took place in that year. I reproduce these statistics below, with other figures I have compiled, which are necessary in order to illustrate their full meaning, as follows:—

Province.	No. of Executions. 1911	1912	Proportion of Executions in 1912 to Population.
Madras	52	35	1 in 1,070,000
Bombay	53	not available	—
Bengal	10	17	1 in 2,470,000
United Provinces	120	142	1 in 330,000
Punjab	79	81	1 in 245,000
Burma	77	107	1 in 112,000
Behar and Orissa	18	4	1 in 8,700,000
Assam	Nil	7	1 in 714,000
Central Provinces	30	32	1 in 427,000
N. W. Frontier	15	15	1 in 146,000
Coorg	Nil	not available	—
Andamans	8	notavailable	—

Incomplete as this statement is, it is sufficient for its purpose, and discloses some startling results. The judicial administration of Bengal, of Behar and Orissa, and of Assam, is under the control of the High Court of Calcutta, and in those provinces the local judges, who have the fear of a strong High Court before their eyes, resort sparingly to capital punishment. It must be remembered that there is no statutory obligation in India to send a murderer to death, and that it is always competent to a judge to pass an alternative sentence of transportation for life. But note how striking the contrast is in Burma, where there is no High Court, and the highest judicial authority is a Chief Court, which is ordinarily presided over by a member of the Civil Service, and never commands the same respect that a High Court does.

Out of every 112,000 persons in Burma in the year 1912 one was hanged; a truly amazing proportion in the case of a civilised community, who are described as more educated than any other in our Indian Empire! And, as might be expected in a province where hanging is so common, there are far more sentences of flogging passed in Burma in comparison with the population than in any other part of India. There is ample need for enquiry into the judicial administration of this province, to which attention is not now drawn for the first time. Very little better than in Burma are the results in the North-West Frontier Province, in the Punjab, and in the United Provinces. The Frontier Province is a turbulent tract, and the value of life is lightly regarded there. But in the Punjab and in the United Provinces no such justification can be pleaded. In the United provinces the figures are very bad. It is also unsatisfactory to find from this statement that in most parts of India the number of capital sentences shows a tendency to increase.

APPEALS AGAINST ACQUITTALS.

The discussion in Parliament of what is officially known as the Sitapore Murder Case, but was in reality a tragedy of the gallows, was among the notable events of the session, and our friends in the House of Commons, among whom Mr. Swift MacNeill, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Morrell may be specially mentioned, pressed the facts upon Government with ability and tenacity. There is reason to fear that, if Parliamentary influence had not been brought to bear, the scandal would have been buried among the archives of the India Office. At the same time, I am glad to acknowledge the candour with which the Under Secretary, Mr. Montagu, dealt with the fact when they were brought to his notice. He had not seen the correspondence between myself and Lord Crewe, in which the circumstances had been fully explained. It was due to an oversight, he said, that no action was taken on this correspondence. But when Parliamentary questions were put, the India Office was galvanised into activity. A despatch was sent out censuring the Lieutenant-Governor, who refused to forward to the Government of India the petition of the condemned prisoners, who, having once been tried and acquitted by the Sessions Court, had been rearrested and convicted on appeal by the local Government, and hanged while their prayer for clemency was still unheard; and definite instructions were issued to the Government of India to make such alteration in the rules regarding the transmission of the appeal of condemned prisoners to the Government of India as will render the recurrence of any similar case impossible.

Mr. Swift MacNeill pressed his enquiries further after the House adjourned, and was furnished by the India Office in November last with the following figures for the years from 1902 to 1911 regarding the number and result of appeals against acquittal in murder cases in India:—

Number of cases in which the Government appealed against acquittal on murder charge	184
Number of appeals allowed	157
Persons convicted of capital offences	89
Persons actually executed	26
Death sentences commuted to transportation for life	1

It is not surprising that Mr. MacNeill was horrified on receiving the information that in ten years no fewer than twenty-six Indians, who had been tried on charges of murder and, having stood in peril of their lives, had been acquitted of those charges, were subsequently, on appeals preferred by Government against the orders of acquittal, convicted of a capital offence, sentenced to death, and actually executed. He again pressed the India Office in a letter which has been published in India, and the campaign on the subject has been pursued in the House during the present session.

TODDY SPIRIT.

CLOSING OF THE DADAR DISTILLERY.

The following Press Note, on the subject of the closing of the Dadar Distillery and the abolition of Toddy Spirit in the Town and Island of Bombay, has been issued:—

For the some time past Government have been endeavouring to discourage the consumption of toddy spirit which it is found by experience impossible to manufacture as free from impurities as spirit distilled from mhowra flowers, and in its place to encourage the consumption of raw toddy, which is a much less harmful drink and, if taken fresh, even a healthy one. An opportunity of entirely abolishing the consumption of toddy spirit in Bombay City and Island has recently occurred. The spirit hitherto consumed was distilled at the Dadar distillery. With the steady enhancement of the duty on both mhowra and toddy spirits within the last few years, the demand in Bombay for the latter spirit which is more costly to manufacture has very considerably decreased, and those persons who persist in consuming spirit now show little reluctance to drink mhowra in place of toddy spirit. This is so much the case that the manufacture of toddy spirit at Dadar is now scarcely a paying concern. Government have therefore been enabled to close the Dadar distillery from 1st April 1914.

Hitherto there have been seventeen shops licensed for the sale of toddy spirit only in the Town and Island of Bombay. Nine of these have been converted into mhowra spirit shops; but the remaining eight have been abolished as country spirit shops, because they were situated in localities which are already sufficiently provided with such shops. It has, however, been decided to license them as pure toddy shops, and to offer the licenses to eight of the twelve former distillers at Dadar in answer to their prayer. Two of the remaining four already hold country spirit shops, and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari is making provision for the other two.

Thus it will be seen that Government have been able to put an end to the consumption of toddy spirit in the Town and Island of Bombay, to encourage the consumption of the more healthy pure toddy in its stead, and to decrease the number of country spirit shops by eight.

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ASQUITH-LAW CONTEST.

DRAMATIC SCENE IN COMMONS.

HOW THE PREMIER DEALT WITH MR. BONAR LAW.

There was a dramatic scene in the House of Commons on the evening of 20th April, in which the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law were the central figures. The so-called Ulster "Plot" provided the material, and the Premier offered an early day for discussing the allegations, amounting to charges of personal falsehood, against himself and other Ministers. This offer was evaded by the Leader of the Opposition.

Describing the evening's sitting, the Parliamentary corerspondent of the "Daily News" writes as follows:—

It was a great scene, the best ten minutes even in this notable Session. Sheer joy of battle kept the House in good temper, and, amid the shouting, there was no disorder. As the turn of Mr. Bonar Law drew near, his colleagues slipped into their places—Mr. Balfour among them, and Sir Edward Carson.

POLITICAL PENSIONS.

The palate of the House was whetted by certain delicate hors d'oeuvres, of which the first was Mr. Price's question about the late Lord Cross. Since this statesman's estate had been sworn at £79,299, would Mr. Asquith recover the £40,760 which Lord Cross received as a political pensioner of 20 years' standing?

The Prime Minister answered gravely that the pension had to be accompanied by a declaration that "the applicant's total income was inadequate to maintain his station in life." But Lord Cross was not asked to give the further undertaking that he would surrender his pension if his circumstances improved. So nothing could be done.

"How many of these pensions have been granted by the present Government?" asked Mr. John Ward.

"None, sir," answered the Prime Minister.

Ministerial cheers aroused Lord Winterton's anger: "How many jobs?" he inquired, with heat.

"Does not the Prime Minister know that since he received a pension one noble lord has become a director of eleven companies?"—this from Mr. Pringle.

Before Mr. Asquith could reply, Sir George Younger, anxious to put a better face on the matter for his party, asked who was to be the judge of a pensioner's means— the man himself or the Government?

Mr. Asquith answered with quiet emphasis:

"It is left to the honour of the pensioner."

So much for the late Lord Cross and the immense sum of public money which he received. Now for the next case.

POET LAUREATE'S GRANDSON.

A relative of Mr. Birrell's—grandson of Lord Tennyson, the poet—holds a small temporary appointment in Ireland. The scandal had, of course, to be exposed afresh. Did he pass an examination?

Mr. Birrell was at his best.

"Mr. Tennyson," he said, "passed with distinction an examination for a clerkship in the House of Lords"—(laughter)—"which neither I nor the hon. member could have passed—(laughter)—"nor many other members of the House." (Laughter and cries of "Withdraw.")

"How is it that you know so much about his qualifications?" asked Mr. Hall pleasantly.

"I know all about him," answered Mr. Birrell, "because he is my stepson."

It was some time before the merriment subsided, and when Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke joined the fray Mr. Birrell promptly told him that he was "in an extraordinary state of ignorance"; and he quickly proved it.

THAT ULSTER "PLOT."

With the House in such mood, Mr. Bonar Law rose solemnly to demand his judicial inquiry into the Ulster "Plot." There were loud cheers. Mr. Asquith was also cheered, but not so confidently as a moment later.

"I am not quite sure what is meant," said he. "If the charge is that the Government organised what is called a plot, with the object of promoting an armed rising in Ulster, then"—he raised his voice—"let responsible persons make the charge here—in the proper place—the House of Commons"—(cheers)—"and I will give the earliest possible day for the discussion."

The cheers were resounding.

Mr. Bonar Law thought a moment, then asked:

"Have not the statements made by the right hon. gentleman and his colleagues been proved to be false?"

Ministerial protests arose, but the Prime Minister—his face eager and cheerful—held up his hand for silence, and Mr. Bonar Law continued.

"What guarantee can we have that the same line of defence will not be pursued again?"

"No, sir," said the Prime Minister. "I am not aware of anything of the kind." And he repeated his offer of a day.

"I have twice made these allegations," retorted Mr. Bonar Law, "and the Prime Minister has twice had the opportunity of dealing with them."

"RUNNING AWAY."

Mr. Asquith was again at the table ready with a blow that told heavily:

"Am I to understand that the Leader of the Opposition does not want a day?"

A glance at Mr. Bonar Law was enough to show that the last thing he wanted was "a day." "Oath, oath," cried the Tories, amid the cheers of the Coalition.

"What the country want is the truth," answered Mr. Bonar Law, and his followers applauded to the echo, "and this depends on the authority of those directly employed by the Government."

'I do not see with what authority the right hon. gentleman claims to speak for the country," said Mr. Asquith, but—again—for the third time, he offered "a day"

Mr. Bonar Law, plainly embarrassed. for there were cries of "Running away," and Mr. Churchill was not the least gleeful of Ministers, sought refuge in the White Paper. When would it be issued? And would it contain a memorandum of the instructions to Gen. Paget?

"The paper will be laid to-morrow," said Mr. Asquith, "and the right hon. gentleman will then see what it contains."

The scoring again was on the Liberal leader. Mr. Bonar Law had made a charge of mendacity, and he knew that he could expect no mercy.

TO WAIT AND SEE WHITE PAPER.

After the customary ten seconds, Mr. Law rose again to continue the contest.

"When we see the White Paper," said he, "we will consider what we will do"—there were roars of laughter—"but if there is nothing to be ashamed of, why do you object to the truth being tested on oath?"

Great cheers followed. It was the point that the Tory back benches had been waiting for.

Mr. Asquith was back at the table. He raised his hand and brought it down on the box as he declared, amid loud and prolonged Tory cheers, that this was "an allegation against the honour of Ministers."

"The only place," he continued, in which to hear it—"

But he was interrupted.

"No, no," called the Tories. "Marconi."

At the word the Prime Minister stopped his sentence, dead.

"Marconi Committee," he repeated, with sarcasm. "Yes; a roving inquiry to discover if there be material for a charge." (Cheers.) "The only place in which, according to our constitutional practice, we can meet these allegations is the grand inquest of the nation."

CHEERS AND UPROAR.

The cheers and uproar rose and fell for some seconds; then Toryism proceeded to reveal its real contempt for the House of Commons.

"Four hundred a year," was the response. "Four hundred a year"—not as much, after all, as the £2,000 a year received by the late Lord Cross.

"You are afraid of an examination on oath," was Mr. Bonar Law's next thrust.

"Not at all afraid," was the quick answer. "If you make a charge against the honour of Ministers, you must make it in this House."

"Is not the right hon. gentleman aware," Mr. Law finally remarked, "that I have already twice in this House accused him of making a statement which was false, and that he has refused to take advantage of the opportunity of either explaining or denying it?"

Mr. John Ward urged the Prime Minister to put down a motion himself and so force the Opposition to face the music. But Mr. Asquith, with a smile, shook his head.

BREWERS AS LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

GOOD TEMPLARS' WARNING.

Upon assuming the presidental chair at the forty-fifth annual session of the Grant Lodge of England and the United Services of the I.O.G.T. in the Brimingham Town Hall on the night of April 23, the newly elected Grand Chief Templar, Bro. J. W. Hopkins (Gloucester) was received with loud applause, says the "Manchester Guardian." He said he wanted the Grand Lodge to give a glance forward. This had been a session of reminiscences, but the moment had now come when they must look forward. He had no revolutionary proposals to make. What was needed was a renewal of the spirit of the Order, and he must ask those present to start with him on a march of progress that should be a new beginning of the history of the Order in England. (Applause.)

It was reported that an application had been received for a charter and supplies for the opening of a new lodge in celebration of the election of the new Grand Chief Templar. Bro Hopkins also announced that the British Boy Scouts of Gloucester intended to form a senior temple in honour of his election.

The Grand Electoral Superintendent in his report referred to the selection by the Fulham Liberal Association of a brewer as prospective candidate of the party at the general election, and said it was not the first time by a good many that Good Templars had had to fight socalled supporters of temperance reform. A brewer could not be expected to vote for a measure like the Licensing Bill, especially when he knew that it proposed to shut up about 30,000 on-licensed houses in fourteen years, and at the end of that time give the peoples the opinion of shutting up the remaining 60,000 when ready to do so. That Liberal Whips must be made to understand this was no mere whim on their part, but was a question they held to be so serious that no sacrifice would be too great to make it impossible in the future for a brewer, distiller, or any other person who stood to lose by their "trade" to take an official position in the Liberal party. If they were not determined now the same tactics would be tried in other constituencies, for this liquor men were ready to spend large sums in order to get into Parliament and protect their trade. What should be done? It was no use taking a mere negative attitude of advising their friends to abstain from voting. Many of them would not lose their vote, and some were already saying so; they would take the lesser of two evils, they argued, when it came to choosing between the brewer and his political opponent. If possible they should put a man in the field, so that there would be a definite end to work for, and though they might not secure the return of their candidate they would make sure the brewer did not capture the seat.

This was adopted without comment. The session closed with the usual ceremonies.

WOMEN AND FEATHERS

THE STRANGE SILENCE OF THE SEX.

There has been from time to time much correspondence in the columns of "The Times" on the subject of the plumage trade, but curiously little of it has come from women. It would seem to be a matter in which women were vastly more interested than men, and on which they should be eager to make their opinion heard; yet, says a writer in "The Times," those who are actively interesting themselves in the present effort to secure some legislation on the subject have found women (with a few conspicuous exceptions) curiously silent and unhelpful.

What is the general feeling of women on the question? It is asserted on the one hand that the plumage trade, with all the barbarities which it involves and all the injury which it is said to threaten to the interests of mankind, by destroying birds which are a check on pests that devour our crops, is the child of woman's "vanity." Is this true? Is it a fact that woman, who should be so tender to other beautiful things, does not care what cruelties or how much damage may be perpetrated in her behalf, so long as she can gratify a love of self-adornment? If it is not true, it is an accusation which she should surely hasten to repel.

VANITY AND TRADE.

It is almost as commonly asserted that vanity has nothing to do with the matter, but that it is all a question of "commercial greed." It is not the women who wear the hats that are to blame, but the dealers and milliners who find a larger profit in making the rarer and more costly feathers fashionable. But if this be so, why do women suffer themselves to be made scapegoats and bear in silence the suspicion of offences in which they have no share? Why do they not unanimously refuse to pay the price for the things to which so much obloquy attaches, and make it clear, in some ringing more-vigorous-than-Ulster Covenant, that they will have none of the hated baubles:—

Take the horrid plumes away!
I will not have those plumes, I say?

Not one woman in a dozen perhaps, has any idea what bird has furnished the feather for her hat. She may know, if the milliner has told her, and told her truly; but milliners assure us that their customers seldom ask. Ostrich feathers, of course, all women know, and the more characteristic plumes of the peacock; also "ospreys" and paradise plumes. Beyond these, most brightly coloured feathers are "parrot" if they are of reasonable size, or "humming bird" if smaller; all white or grey plumes are "gull," "pheasant" covers anything suggestive of a gamebird, and a mixture of black and white is nearly always "magpie." All women can tell if a plume be dyed or whether it be "real," but not all take the trouble to look when the base of a "mount" is hidden by a bow or other trimming so that the quill be concealed.

Beyond ostrich feathers, "ospreys" and paradise plumes, it may be roughly said that women who buy their hats ready trimmed hardly think of the feathers which they wear as parts of particular birds. They are bits of colour or form, details in the composition, of not much more concern than the name of the maker of the ribbon which goes to fashion a bow. This would seem to be an extraordinary thing, considering how much and what bitter things have been said and written on the subject; but the truth is that the average woman has never brought herself to believe that the agitation has seriousness in it.

"Wolf!" has been cried very often. That the law will interfere with the wearing of feathers has been threatened so frequently and with so small result that it has come to be a tale of little meaning, all sound and fury signifying nothing. It is an impression which has been wisely cultivated by the milliners, who commonly accept any reference to the matter from a customer with an amused indifference.

WOMAN AND THE PHOENIX.

So we are confronted with a remarkable situation wherein the man-made law is once more threatening to impose restrictions on what would seem to be an intimately and entirely feminine concern, and women hardly raise a voice either of approval or dissent. They neither resent the infringement of their liberty nor do they try to clear themselves of the accusations of barbarity. They do not say that they want the feathers or that they do not. They take no sides with the economic preserver, with the trade, or with the advocates of an embargo on the market. They merely go on buying the prettiest hats, in which to look as charming as they can.

Somewhere in Arabia there is, or used to be, a phoenix. There was never more than one in the world at a time, the new one rising from the ashes of its predecessor:—

The sacred, solitary bird.
That no second knows, nor third.

Once Heliogabalus thought that he had eaten it, so that there would never be another phoenix; and, so far as we know, he slept with an easy conscience afterwards. If it came to be known that the phoenix plume was something more resplendent, more ravishing more admirably suited to set off feminine beauty than any other plume that ever grew on bird, and if average woman (not one of the exceptions, but just a woman) were to be told that the creature would be caught for her, what would she do? Would she forego the glory of a hat uniquely eclipsing every other hat, or would she cheerfully abet the extinction of the race of phoenixes? It is a conundrum no more sphinx-like than is woman's silence on the whole subject.

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FREE TRIAL COUPON.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 24.

All women will rejoice that this is to be a season of lace. This lovely trimming is to be used in the most lavish style, not only on gowns both for day and evening wear, but also on coats. A variety of dyed laces are being introduced for this purpose, blue and pink and mauve, and all kinds of metallic shades. Of course, on evening gowns white and ivory laces are the most fashionable. Embroidery, too, is being immensely employed in decoration. The vivid Bulgarian work, though the colourings are sometimes rather crude, is always effective on plain woollen or serge dresses, while the dainty white Irish embroideries appear on lingerie, blouses, collars and cuffs, and handkerchiefs. The use of tinsel and jewels so as to produce highly brilliant and scintillating effects is very fashionable on evening-gowns, and all kinds of tiny coloured beads worked into elaborate designs appear in the form of plaques and panels and belt-fastenings.

A PRETTY CHILD'S COSTUME.

Something really new and original for a best frock for a little girl of eight or nine years of age is shown in our illustration. Yet the design is not a difficult one to carry out A variety of materials could be used, but the suggestion is made that the pretty sleeveless frock itself would look well realised in fine canvas of a deep shade of strawberry pink. The belt is of the same material. The smart coatee is composed of one of the new printed silks. This has a while ground, and is patterned with a design of apples in shades of China blue and pink. The short sleeves are tied in with narrow bands of the pink canvas. The coatee is finished round the neck and down the fronts by a frill of white lace.

A DAINTY SPRING BLOUSE.

Printed materials have come in with a rush for spring wear, owing largely to the revival in one form or another of the Watteau or shepherdess style of dress; and these printed materials are particularly charming for blouses. Printed ninon is the material suggested for the very dainty blouse shown in our illustration. The sleeves are in the newest style, with gauged bands in the centre and at the wrist. The front is of plain white ninon arranged in flat pleats, and this also composes the collar and cuffs. The unique feature is the arrangement of the neck finish, with its dainty falling frill of white lace over a collar-band of black velvet, which has a jewelled fastening in front. The decolletage is also finished with a frill of lace and a tiny bow of black velvet.

AN ELEGANT RECEPTION ROBE.

The wonderful possibilities of satin, lace, and embroidery are all fully exploited in the beautiful design for a reception gown which is shown in our illustration. The gown itself is carried out in satin meteore in a deep shade of elephant grey. They skirt is a marvel of graceful draping, and terminates in a narrow pointed train. The full tunic, the deep collar, and the long, close-fitting, rucked sleeves are all composed of silver lace. Character is given to the corsage by the large triangular plaque of jewelled embroidery which appears below the folded girdle. This is composed of cut-steel beads and sapphire-blue sequins, and this last note of colour is repeated in the little bouquet of rose that links the girdle and the decolletage.

LIVING WAGE AND HOUSE RENT.

A REMARKABLE DECISION.

"We have found it impossible," says the new Report of the Land Inquiry Committee, "in dealing with housing, to ignore the very important part which low wages and casual employment play in causing unsatisfactory housing conditions and in preventing their removal. We have therefore felt constrained to include in this part of our report a recommendation as to the fixing of a minimum wage for all low-paid wage-earner and to refer briegy to the importance of devising some further remedies for casual employment."

Many people reading this notable admission will say—Granted— but what does a Minimum Wage mean, and who is to decide what it shall be?

A JUDGE ON THE HOUSING QUESTION.

A remarkable decision by a Judge of the Australian Court forms an excellent and valuable object-lesson.

"Probably the most important of the judicial findings with regard to the minimum living wage in Australia has just been embodied by Mr. Justice Heydon, the President of the Industrial Arbitration Court of New South Wales, in a judgment delivered by him after exhastive inquiry into questions relating to the cost of living in Sydney," says the Sydney correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

"The Judge fixed £2 8s. as a living minimum wage for the lowest class of unskilled labour, based upon the needs of a family of two parents and two dependent children.

"He found that the minimum rate for housing in Sydney was 12s., miscellaneous expenses, such as fuel, light, clothing, insurance, etc., 14s., and the remainder of the £2 8s. was accounted for by food.

SOME FAMOUS DECISIONS.

"The Judge was very largely guided by the now famous decision of Mr. Justice Higgins, the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, who, in the Harvester case (decided in 1907), fixed £2 2s. weekly or 7s. a day as a 'fair and reasonable' standard in order to meet 'the normal needs of the average employee, regarded as a human being living in a civilised country.'

"In the Broken Hill case, two years later, Mr. Justice Higgins said:

"I cannot conceive of any such industrial dispute as this being settled effectively which fails to secure to the labourer enough wherewith to renew his strength and to maintain his home from day to day. He will dispute, he must dispute, until he gets this minimum; even as a man immersed will never rest until he gets his head above water. . . . If a man cannot maintain his enterprise without cutting down the wages which are proper to be paid to his employees—at all events the wages which are essential for their living—*it would be better that he should abandon the enterprise.*'"

"Amongst many interesting points raised by Judge Heydon is the question whether wages should not depend on the size of the family, and he suggests that, at all events for public servants, the number of children might be one of the factors on which the wages should be based. He lays stress, too, on *the importance of housing in considering the normal needs of a family.* 'The immense importance of preserving decency in the home, and the great help which reasonable house accommodation gives towards maintaining a good standard of manners and civilisation' incured the Judge to fix on three rooms and a kitchen as the minimum requirements of a family comprising parents and at least two children.

A MINIMUM RENT.

"'To my mind,' the Judge stated in his decision, 'this is a matter of even greater importance than an ample supply of food, necessary, of course, as this also is. To eat economically is a purely personal and private privation. But a sordid house degrades a family in the eyes of its neighbours, familiarises it with low standard and injures its self-respect. *May the time never come when any section of our people will lose the inestimable privilege of a home of their own, a house entirely to themselves.*'

"The Judge had some difficulty in fixing a minimum rent when calculating the total minimum wage, as the figures differed considerably in various localities. He arrived, however, at 12s. as an approximation to a fair standard. During recent years the increase in house rent in Sydney has been the chief factor in the augmentation in the cost of living, and in this connection it is interesting to point out that when Mr. Justice Higgins fixed 7s. a day as the living minimum wage, he calculated the rent at 7s., a difference of 5s. from that now laid down by Mr. Justice Heydon.

MINIMUM WAGE ONLY A STARTING-POINT.

"It has often been suggested, in depreciation of the minimum wage system, that the minimum fixed would tend to become the maximum. Mr. Justice Heydon has some interesting comments on this point.

"'When the living wage is found, he states, it does not follow that it is to be necessarily the lowest wage in every or perhaps any, industry at the present time. If workers are always to be kept to a strict living wage, what is to happen to them in times of prosperity and shortage of labour? Though the fixing of a living wage is important, in order to prevent their being forced down into sweated conditions by competition or bad times, should it be used to prevent their getting more when under ordinary circumstances they would get more? To my mind certainly not. Labour is a commodity; the only one which the labourer has to sell. When it goes up he should be able to sell it at its market price; when it falls he should be protected if possible from being beaten down to a starvation level.'

PROSPERITY AND WAGES.

"The Judge points to the prosperity in Australia of recent years as indicative of the justification for increased wages which, indeed, have risen at a faster rate than the cost of living. In New South Wales the average weekly wages of factory hands for all ages and both sexes have increased from £1 7s. 7½d. in 1906 to £1 18s. 7d. in 1912. an increase of nearly 40 per cent., or 8s. in the pound.

"Whilst the Judge has fixed a living minimum wage he has expressed the view that this should not be regarded as a fixed wage even for unskilled labourers. Indeed, he suggests that the minimum wage in Sydney for unskilled work should be for light work 8s. 6d. a day, for ordinary work 8s. 9d. a day, for heavy work 9s. per day."

WHY THEY LIVE IN SLUMS.

"Over three million people are living under overcrowded conditions,!' says the *Star*. "The great majority of the workers dwell in long dreary streets, with no gardens or playgrounds. The workers pay a fifth or sixth of their whole income for the privilege of living in mean houses in mean streets.

"People do not live in slums because they love them. They live in slums because they cannot afford to live elsewhere. 'And the worse the house the more in proportion they pay for it."

WOMEN AND THE "FASCINATING" BRUTE.

PETRUCHIO UP-TO-DATE.

A play now running in London possesses a stimulating episode which shows us the hero, very muscular, sunburnt, and illiterate, effecting what Moliere perhaps might have called a *mariage force* with the heroine, says "The Times." He has taken the lady home to his wooden hut with him and told her that she is to be his servant and to do the darning and the washing-up, which in itself is sufficiently humiliating for her and recalls the days before Ibsen. But it is worse when he becomes amorous and reveals himself as husband as well as mere employer. It is then that the stimulating play becomes what the French critic J. J. Weiss used to call "brutal literature"—*la litterature brutale.* And the men in the audience are indignant, and pronounce, as the curtain falls upon a crisis, "What a bounder, to be sure!".

Some of the women in the audience are (we hope) indignant with the sunburnt hero, too, in spite of his good looks. The other night, suddenly, in an interval, there fluttered from the upper circle, upon the callous heads of the stalls, a snowfall of suffragist leaflets, while a pale lady in the dress circle proceeded to make an inaudible speech. There is sometimes a well-meant logic in these demonstrations, and no doubt this one, on the part of the feminists, meant: "Here is a woman being brutally treated by a man in a lonely log cabin in Canada. If she had a vote, that sort of thing would never happen. Don't you see? If she had had the vote, that woman of the third act could have knocked the nasty man down with it, instead of trying to floor him with a gun. Or, failing, that, she could have walked out into the starlit prairie and voted such men out of existence. Give women the vote!"

Such is the argument. You will diminish violence on the prairie by giving unprotected women the opportunity of defending themselves with votes.

THE WOMEN IN THE STALLS.

In the emotion of the moment we felt that the men would concede almost anything. But the women, other than suffragists? We confess that their attitude amazed us. One woman upon whom the suffragist snow had fallen in the interval audibly declared. "Fancy resisting so very fascinating a man!" Fascinating! We remarked a moment ago that he was good-looking, and so he was. in his hufking, heavy-booted style; but where did the fascination come in? His manners, you will have gathered, were atrocious, his speech ineloquent, if to the point; and his beauty, though bold enough, was, we must say, of the earthy and unwashed sort. He lacked every virtue but muscle, if that be one; he lacked tenderness, charm, persuasion. Yet he triumphed, for the lady turned his log cabin into a sort of week-end cottage—flowers and ribbons and books—and declared her love for him at the end of the play.

But how much greater than his triumph over her, who was but a figure of fiction, was his triumph over those women in the stalls who thought her utterly wrong and him right, and who loved him, immediately, for himself! This resuscitation of the brutal hero, after some years of the intellectual, political, literary hero—what does it reveal? An indication perhaps of a root-instinct in humanity (signalized by Moliere), the desire to be domineered over. How much in this manner have poor Shakespeare, poor Milton been crushed under the imputation of Orientalism in their characterization of women! There is Petruchio—horrid brute. There is the Adam of the Puritan—just a prig. But even Petruchio had a jovial way with him, and Adam seems, in happier moments before the Miltonic fall, to have been a most docile husband, with gentle, gardening tastes. These are surely in no sense near the Orientalism of the log-cabin hero. Yet these are condemned by the very women who—to the disgust of quiet husbands and bored brothers—rightly blame the shrinking heroine for resisting her hulking husband. What does it mean? We refuse to accept Moliere's explanation—that wives like being beaten. We prefer to suppose that Petruchio would have been excused more readily had he been lumpish and sunburnt, and Adam if he had not worn a beard. It is primarily a question of looks. At least that is how we like best to account for the proved popularity with women of the hero whom the men take to be "an unutterable bounder and brute."

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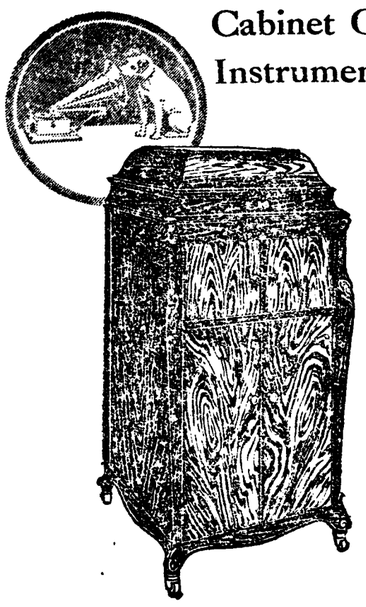

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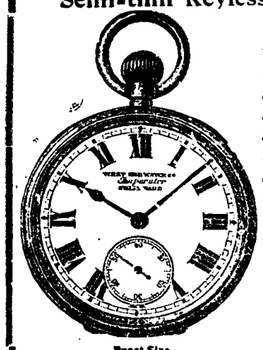

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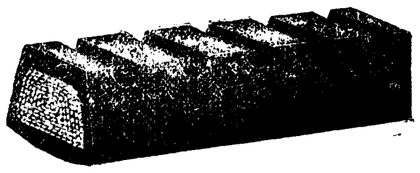

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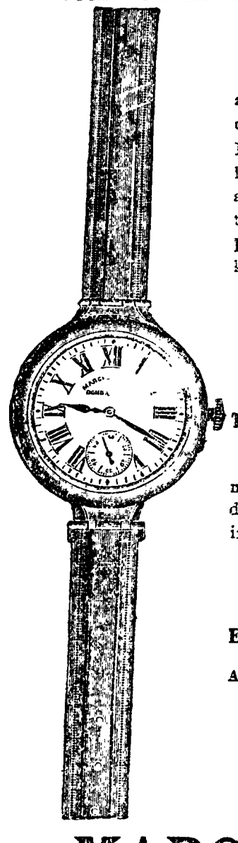

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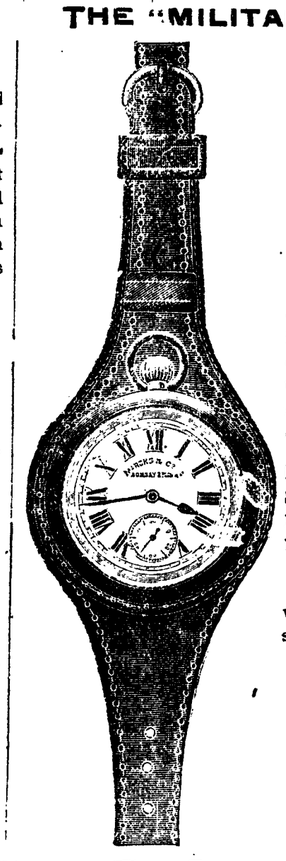

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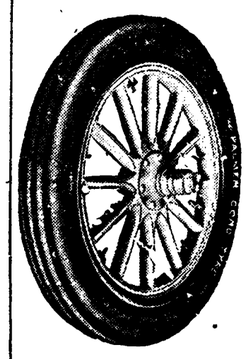

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